

No 62,290

THE TIMES
1785-1985
Tomorrow

Thick and thin
A weather eye on
snowfall records
at ski resorts
Sharper cards
Pick of the
Christmas charity
collections
Verse Times
How our poetic
readers see the
paper's bicentenary
Last try
The Fijians' chances
against Wales in the final
match of their tour.

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio daily
competition prize of £2,000 was
won yesterday by Miss Gillian
Teale of Winchester. Portfolio
list, page 28; how to play,
information service, back page.
Tomorrow, £22,000 can be won
— £20,000 in the weekly
competition and £2,000 in the
daily.

Whitehall
rebuffs
Gorbachov

Mrs Thatcher has told Mr
Gorbachov that Britain is not
prepared to enter direct nuclear
arms reduction talks with
Moscow at this stage, but will
consider discussing weapons
levels in the broader context of
improving East-West relations.
It was her long-awaited reply to
the Soviet leader's offer to hold
talks on mutual reductions of
nuclear weapons.

Crash arrests

Two Sikhs living in Vancouver
have been arrested in connection
with the Air India crash off
the Irish coast in June, Canadian
sources say.

Parking tickets

Parking tickets go up from £10
to £12 in the new year and the
fixed penalty system will be
extended to many other motoring
offences next October, Mr
Douglas Hurd, the Home
Secretary, announced.

Hamleys sale

Europe's biggest toy shop,
Hamleys, based in Regent
Street, is expected to be sold to
the House of Fraser shortly. It is
part of the Debenhams group
bought by Burton Group this
summer.

Chess draw

Karpov and Kasparov drew the
32nd game of the world chess
title rematch, leaving the title
hanging on tomorrow's final
encounter.

Merger off

The proposed merger between
the Nationwide and the Wool-
wich Equitable, the third and
sixth largest building societies
in Britain, has been called off by
the Woolwich.

Shadow moves

New members of Labour's
frontbench team are Mr Gordon
Brown, a spokesman on
trade and industry; Mr John
Marek (health); and Mr Stuart
Randall (agriculture).

FA Cup bid

The Football Association have
turned down a £2 million offer
for sponsorship of the FA Cup
but the FA Council are due to
discuss the bid.

(SPECIAL REPORT)

London's financial centre is
preparing for a revolution,
which will turn rules and
conventions upside down.

Leader page, 15
Letters: On "stop and search",
from Mr K. G. Oxford; Sunday
trading, from Mr P. Rippon
Leading articles: Law and
order; Poland, Colombia
Features, pages 12-14
The £1 billion tin crisis; Africa's
deadly AIDS silence. Friday
Page: Jeffrey Archer on job-
creation. Spectrum: 20 years of
race legislation
Obituary, page 16
Anita Leslie, Mr. W. J. C.
Lawrence, Lord Lloyd

Home News	2-5	33
Overseas	7-10	34
Arts	16, 17	16
Business	23-28	16
Chess	7	35
Court	16	35
Crossword	36	35
Diary	14	36
Law Report	31	36
Motoring	33	
Parliament	4	
Sale Room	16	
Science	29-31	
Sport	29-31	
TV & Radio	35	
Theatre, etc	35	
Universities	16	
Weather	36	

Thatcher to
freeze
spending for
3 years

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The Cabinet yesterday agreed
on a public spending target of
£139 billion for next year, a
small cut in real terms. It also
decided to hold spending steady
for the two years after that.
The Treasury's autumn state-
ment, pinpointing spending by
departments for the next three
years, will be made on Tuesday.
The Cabinet meeting passed
off smoothly. The Treasury had
earlier struck deals with the
major departments. Ministers
praised Mr John MacGregor,
who became Chief Secretary to
the Treasury in the September
reshuffle, for his handling of his
first public spending round.

Lord Whitelaw's "star cham-
ber" appears to have succeeded
in settling most of the differ-
ences, although this year's
round was helped by the
Treasury's room for manoeuvre
with a large reserve and extra
privatization receipts ahead.

Treasury ministers are, how-
ever, anxious to counter criticism
that they have secured agree-
ment on next year's spend-
ing only by major conces-
sions.

The reserve, originally set at
£6 billion, has been reduced to
about £4 billion. This, it is
argued, was always anticipated
— a larger reserve had been set
by Budget time to meet the
effects of the social security
uprating.

Pensions and other benefits
will be uprated this month,
mainly in line with the 7 per
cent inflation rate of last May.
The full-year effects of this will
come through in 1986-87
spending.

Next year's public spending
target of £139 billion compares
with an expected total of £134.2
billion for this year. The
increase — just over 3.5 per cent
— implies a cut in spending in
real terms.

Individual departments have
been given a warning that, while
next year's spending has taken

into account the surge in
inflation last spring, cost pres-
sures will have to be tightly
controlled in future years.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Sec-
retary of State for Defence has
been told that, far from being
guaranteed automatic index-
ation of his budget, failure by
him to control costs and push
through efficiency savings will
mean real cuts.

The autumn statement will
include projections for sales of
assets, which are expected to
average £5 billion a year
between now and the next
election.

National insurance changes
will also be announced. The
lower earnings limit is likely to
be raised from £35.50 to £37.50
in April, and the upper earnings
limit for employees from £265
to £280.

The Treasury supplement is
expected to be cut from 9 per
cent of gross national insurance
contributions to 7 per cent.

● The Institute of Directors
yesterday called on the Chan-
cellor of the Exchequer to relax his
public sector borrowing require-
ment targets and to cut taxes by
£4 billion in the next Budget.

The Bruce Sutherland, chair-
man of the institute's taxation
committee, wrote to Mr Lawson
that businessmen were "adam-
ant that taxes must be cut and
that next year the emphasis
should be on personal and
capital taxes."

Mr Sutherland said: "We
welcome recent indications that
a higher PSBR than presently
planned might be sustainable
indefinitely without starting a
debt spiral."

Britain's tax burden as a
proportion of gross domestic
product had risen from 32 per
cent in 1979 to more than 38
per cent last year.

The Sutherland's letter said:
"We see no reason at this stage
why you should not be looking
to reduce taxes by at least £4
billion in the next full year."

Catch-all Bill to ban
councils' propaganda

By Colin Hughes

A local government Bill
aimed at banning party political
propaganda on the rates was
published by the Government
yesterday.

The proposed legislation,
which the Government wants to
be enacted quickly will also
make it illegal for local councils
to go beyond April 1 each year
without setting a rate.

Labour councils immediately
condemned the Bill as "totali-
tarian and oppressive", and
even Conservative councillors
voiced concern.

The Bill goes considerably
further than expected in ap-
parently closing all the expected
loopholes on use of ratepayer's
money to publicize political
causes.

It bans local authorities from
publishing any material which
in whole or part appears
designed to affect, or can be
assumed to affect, public sup-
port for a political party.

It includes any material
which affects any body, cause
or campaign, which can be
identified with a political party.

The Secretary of State for the
Environment will also gain
powers to issue codes of
conduct governing the content,
style and distribution of coun-
cil's publicity material, and
local authorities will have to
keep separate accounts of their
publicity spending, which must
be open to inspection.

The Department of Environ-
ment said the Bill was intended
to carry out recommendations
of an interim report by the
Widdicombe Inquiry, published
in August.

Mr Margaret Hodge, who
chairs the Labour-controlled
Association of Local Authori-
ties, representing several of



Mrs Hodge, who says Bill is
"outrageous".

the left-wing boroughs which
the Government views as pri-
mary targets for control, called
the Bill "outrageous in scope and
design."

She said it went far further
than the Widdicombe recom-
mendations, and would leave
councils and voluntary
groups "bound and gagged".
If passed, she claimed, the law
would make Mr Kenneth Baker
the Secretary of State, "the
public relations director of
hundreds of local councils,
deciding on the cost, content
and colour of their publicity
material."

Mr Jack Layden, chairman of
the Labour-controlled Associa-
tion of Metropolitan Authori-
ties, said the Bill would
provide a lawyer's paradise.

Mrs Mary Leigh, leader of
Conservative councillors in
Lambeth and a solicitor who
has doubted whether suffi-
ciently stringent legislation
could be drafted, said: "At first
blush it seems effective enough
to achieve the object, which is
good. However, it might cover
rather more than is intended,
which could lead to extensive
and expensive litigation."

Time catches up with Greenwich

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The demise of Greenwich
Mean Time is imminent; an
unplanned consequence of cuts
in spending on scientific re-
search. Almost 100 years to the
day that GMT was adopted
legally, setting the standard
time at which law courts
throughout England should sit,
the clocks at the Royal Green-
wich Observatory will stop.

GMT has become a victim of
technology. The more tradi-
tional timepieces that pro-
vided the basis for standard
time throughout the world were
replaced in 1966 by six auto-
matic clocks.

Unfortunately atomic clocks
are expensive to maintain. The
central part of the plain black
boxes, which replaced the
ornate cases of earlier chro-
nometers, comprises a vacuum
tube containing molecules of
caesium. By the end of the year
the tubes will have worn out.
Their replacement will cost
£20,000 each.

The observatory, which since
1954 has been in the middle of
the Pevensey Marshes at Her-
stonchou Castle, in Sussex, is
part of the Science and Engi-
neering Research Council. Since
the council decided to concen-
trate the money spent by



An umbrella for Mr Gorbachov's daughter Irina and her daughter Oksana at Moscow's Red Square parade. Back page.

CIA denies
'defection'
endangered
US secrets

From Christopher Thomas
Washington

The Central Intelligence
Agency has told the White
House that no valuable state
secrets have been lost to the
Soviet Union as a result of the
bizarre "defection" to the US
of Mr Vitaly Yurchenko,

supposedly a top KGB man
who arrived back in Moscow
yesterday.

There are growing suspicions
on Capitol Hill that the
defection may have been a set-
up by the Soviet Union from
beginning to end. The CIA was
dubbed or whether it bungled a
genuine defection.

Mr William Casey, director
of the CIA, was reported to
have told the White House that
Mr Yurchenko's return to the
Soviet Union is a public
embarrassment but does not
represent a serious intelligence
failure for the United States.

Mr Yurchenko may have
had an affair with the wife of a
Russian diplomat now based in
Canada. According to ABC
News, Mr Yurchenko decided
to leave American custody after
the woman ended the affair.
Canadian police and Govern-
ment officials said they had no
reason to believe an ABC
report on Tuesday night that
the wife of a Soviet trade
representative who threw her-
self to death from a building in
Toronto earlier in the day was
Mr Yurchenko's former lover.

Mr Yurchenko casually
abandoned a CIA man last
Saturday at a restaurant in the
fashionable Georgetown section
of Washington. He headed
directly for the Russian Em-
bassy near by. According to
intelligence sources, he told his
CIA companion: "What would
you do if I got up and walked
out? Would you shoot me?"

The CIA officer said: "No,
we don't treat defectors that
way."

Mr Yurchenko then replied
"I'll be back in 15 or 20
minutes. If I'm not, it's not your
fault. He disappeared into the
crowded street while the CIA
agent was left to pay the bill.

According to CIA briefings
on Capitol Hill Mr Yurchenko
was a prized defector. But
President Reagan said he had
provided to be of little value. He
questioned whether the Yur-
chenko affair, together with
two other incidents involving
Soviet bloc citizens, was a
deliberate attempt to disrupt
his summit meeting with Mr
Mikhail Gorbachov, the Soviet
leader.

A Federal district judge in
New Orleans has rejected a
request for a temporary order
to keep a Ukrainian seaman,
Miroslav Medvid, in the
United States. He twice jumped
into the Mississippi from a
Soviet ship but apparently now
wants to go home.

Congressional moves are
under way to seek confirmation
from him that he does not want
to stay.

Photograph, page 7

Barristers may seek
to deal direct
with their clients

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Radical changes to the Bar's
code of conduct which could
end the present boundaries that
by consent divide the two
branches of the legal profession
are being considered by com-
mittees of the Bar Council.

It has been proposed that
barristers should be able in
certain cases to deal direct with
clients without using a solicitor,
and also that they should have
some freedom to advertise their
services, as solicitors now do.

By convention dating back
about 100 years the two
branches of the profession abide
by two self-imposed restrictive
practices: solicitors only deal
with clients and barristers must
always go through a solicitor;
and barristers have a monopoly
of rights of advocacy in the
higher courts.

The move coincides with a
recently-renewed campaign by
the Law Society, to relax the
Bar's grip on rights of audience

in the higher courts and is
bound to be seen by some as a
"tilt for tilt" response.

In the wake of a test court
case to challenge the Bar's
monopoly, which the Law
Society is backing, the Lord
Chancellor has launched a
consultation exercise on how
solicitors might be granted the
right to appear in "formal and
unopposed" High Court mat-
ters, such as reading out agreed
settlements.

What the Bar is now con-
sidering is that in such cases
barristers should have a right to
do the work without the need to
have a solicitor in attendance.

Mr Robert Alexander, QC,
chairman of the Bar, said:
"There are often cases where
solicitors, for formal unopposed
matters, would prefer to brief
counsel; the country solicitor or
busy City solicitor may not wish
to come to the court himself for
a piece of formal business."

If a young barrister was
available and nearer to court, it
might make more sense to free
the solicitor's services, he said.

The Bar says it supports
granting solicitors rights of
audience in formal and unop-
posed High Court matters
where that is in the public
interest, and has set up a
committee to look at what cases
might be covered.

It contends that the Law
Society, however, is laying
claim to far wider rights of
audience than ever envisaged
by the Royal Commission on
Legal Services, which urged
some relaxation of the restric-
tive practice rules but con-
cluded the two-branch pro-
cess.

Continued on back page, col 2

Tennis council declares
'war' on the agents

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Mark McCormack and
Donald Dell, who run the best-
known management agencies in
professional tennis, have been
charged with "holding the game
hostage", "illegal restraint of
trade" and "conspiracy to
monopolize."

The allegations are made in a
lawsuit filed in New York by
the Men's International Pro-
fessional Tennis Council, who
run the Grand Prix circuit.

The action is a counter-claim.
McCormack and Dell, through
their respective companies,
International Management
Group and ProServ, and Volvo,
previous sponsors of the Grand
Prix, have already filed a suit
against MIPTC, who they claim
are monopolizing the men's
game.

Mike Davies, the MIPTC
chairman, said yesterday "This
suit says very plainly that the
council has gone to war with the
agents. Their conflicts and
entanglements now threaten our
sport to the extent that we feel
the agents must choose whether

they will represent players or
tournaments. They can't do
both."

The MIPTC want a court
order enjoining the player-
agents from owning or holding
any financial interest in any
Grand Prix event as long as
they continue to represent any
male professional tennis players.

They also want a court order
preventing Volvo from contin-
uing to advertise and promote
"its illegal and misleading
programme of Volvo Tennis".

The counter-claim includes
allegations that IMG and
ProServ offer financial guaran-
tees and "wild card" spots to
induce promising young players
to sign contracts with them and
offer financial benefits to enlist
the support of coaches.

It is also alleged that the
agents press their clients to take
part in tournaments in which
IMG or ProServ have a special
interest and — by promising that
their clients will play — coerce
tournament organizers to give
the agents a role or a financial
interest in tournaments.

Budd beaten by
athletes
on lower pay

By Our Sports Staff

Two women who beat Zola
Budd in a 3,000 metres race at
Crystal Palace on July 20
earned only £2,000 between
them compared with the
£50,000 paid to the South
African born British runner,
Cornelia Burki, of Switzerland,
and Ingrid Kristiansen, the
Norwegian holder of the world
marathon best, finished second
and third respectively while
Miss Budd was fourth.

Mary Slaney, who won the
race, received £54,000 in partici-
pation money.

Simon Barnes, page 31

£1½m for
jailed
drug firm
informer

The European commission
was yesterday ordered to pay
damages which could total
£300,000 for breaching a bond of
confidentiality with Mr Stanley
Adams, who exposed illegal
trading activities of the giant
Hoffman-La Roche Swiss drug
company.

European Court of Justice
judges in Luxembourg ruled that
the Commission let down its
informer by disclosing his
identity during investigations
into the case, a move which Mr
Adams claims cost him 10 years
of personal tragedy, including
his wife's suicide.

The judges gave nine months
for an agreement to be reached
on the exact level of damages.

The Commission will pay
only half the damages sought by
Mr Adams because, the judges
said, he was also partly to blame
for the fact that his name leaked
out.

Mr Adams, who now lives in
Thames Ditton, Surrey, hailed
the outcome as "a victory for the
little man".

He said outside the court: "I
have been vindicated... I hope
this will encourage other people
to expose corruption among big
companies, because that was the
aim of my case."

"I do not regret one single
moment of what I did — except
of course for the death of my
wife. No amount of money,
nothing, can compensate for
that."

Mr Adams was a £32,000-a-
year executive at Hoffman-La
Roche headquarters in Basle.

Three guerrillas were cap-
tured in the fighting, including
one of M19's senior com-
manders, Senior Andres Alma-
rales, but resistance continued,
led by senior Luis Otero, the
commander of the operation.

"There were also reports that
25 hostages had been freed, but
25 remained in the hands of the
guerrillas."

President Belisario Betancur
in a broadcast offered the
guerrillas a fair trial in civilian
courts and guaranteed their
lives if they surrendered but
refused any negotiations.

At least 22 people were
killed during 10 hours of
intense fighting after an initial
assault on the Justice Ministry
building (M19) at midday on
Wednesday.

The guerrillas had managed to
occupy about half of the
third floor of the building
where they had 10 of the
nation's top jurists and about
60 other people hostage.

In scenes reminiscent of the
1973 military coup which
toppled Salvador Allende in
Chile, troops and tanks sur-
rounded the building as public
employees fled in panic.

For a while last night part of
the Justice Building was ablaze
M19's origins, page 9
Leading article, page 15
Picture, back page

Continued on back page, col 6

UNBEATABLE OFFER

1st MONTHLY PAYMENT
FREE!

AND NOTHING TO REPAY UNTIL
MARCH '86

AFTER YOU RECEIVE YOUR CHEQUE
WITH FREE LIFE INSURANCE

Exchange
all your
bills for
one easy
monthly
payment!

with UK Finance
ONE PAYMENT ONLY
£80

PAY OUT LESS
Settle your H.P., Credit Cards, Bank Loans etc.
and have one easy monthly payment.

AT HALF THE REPAYMENT with usually CASH TO SPARE
Up to £20,000 Any purpose secured personal loans
for homeowners and mortgage payers

Immediate decision given... No fees charged... Written quotations
Self-employed welcome... Licensed lenders and brokers

REPAYMENTS APR 21.7% variable
Example (12 months) 50 months 50 months
£2000 50.50 50.50 51.70
£3000 50.15 110.61 130.31
£4000 100.05 170.57 210.99

The total amount payable will be greatly
reduced in the event of early settlement
SORRY NO TENANTS

Save £382.95
ap. £18,000 - 24 months - £282.95 p.m.
Total cost of repayment £17,712.20
Other amounts and plans available
SORRY NO TENANTS

For Fast, Friendly Service
Phone LOANPLAN open till 9pm
0800 71 71 71 It's FREE

WE ARE PAYING FOR YOUR CALL
ENTERED WITHOUT HOUSE, WITHOUT CREDIT, WITHOUT DELAY

Remember You'll be OK with UK Pay out less for the best

h school.

Family doctors' pay should be linked to results, royal college urges

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Family doctors who provide good quality care for their patients should be paid more than those who fail to do so, the Royal College of General Practitioners said yesterday.

Under the present system "there is no obvious link between remuneration and performance", the college said.

Towards one end of the spectrum there is comprehensive care of high quality provided by general practitioners and other members of the primary care team. At the other, there is care of such poor quality that patients often seek primary care through hospital accident and emergency departments, and specialists continue to manage patients who could be retained in the care of their own doctor.

This inconsistency can occur in the same town and even between neighbouring practices; it derives from variations in the performance of individual practitioners, although deprived environments and poor working conditions undoubtedly exacerbate the problem.

Hospital waiting lists fall 1.2%

Hospital waiting lists fell by only 1.2 per cent in England in the six months to March, to 674,453, according to Department of Health figures.

But the numbers waiting for an urgent operation have risen by the same percentage, up to 43,535, with the number of urgent cases that have waited more than a month up by more than 4 per cent to 28,438.

The figures show wide regional variations, with the waiting list falling by more than 6 per cent in North East.

Thames, one of the four London-based regions that is losing money to other parts of the country.

The figures were attacked yesterday as a "really quite pathetic reduction" by Mr Frank Dobson, Labour's health spokesman. "At this rate it would take 41 years to clear the hospital waiting lists", he said.

He said it had taken almost three years to cut waiting lists by 72,000 after industrial action in the health service in 1982, compared with the end of

the previous big pay dispute in 1979 when it took only five months to reduce them by 52,000 and 17 months to produce a 114,000 shortfall.

"The painfully slow reduction reflects the under-funding of the NHS. It shows that the NHS is finding it harder and harder to cope".

The small fall comes in spite of figures suggesting that appreciably more cases are being treated both as in-patients and out-patients, and as day cases.

Ten regions show a fall in the overall waiting list, with four regions, Yorkshire, North East Thames, South West Thames and Oxford, showing increases. But nine health regions have increases ranging from 2.1 per cent to almost 15 per cent in the numbers of urgent cases waiting.

In Greater London, which is losing money to other parts of the health service, waiting lists rose by 2.4 per cent to 117,686 and there was a big percentage rise in the number of urgent cases awaiting treatment in the specialist London hospitals - up from 350 to 390, a rise of 11 per cent.

WAITING LISTS MARCH 1985
with % change on September 1984

Region	Urgent Cases	All Cases
North	2,035	36,221
North West	2,099	47,211
Yorkshire	3,448	64,055
East of England	2,587	28,182
West of England	2,615	30,695
East of England	5,827	66,705
SE Thames	3,050	51,048
SW Thames	3,390	35,508
West Midlands	3,817	44,942
East Midlands	1,920	35,859
West Midlands	2,774	45,061
Yorkshire	4,088	81,643
West Midlands	1,889	20,757
North West	3,182	58,600
SHAs	300	8,210
England	43,535	674,453

Specialist London hospitals

Mortgage rate cut lifts house cost

By Christopher Wayman, Property Correspondent

The recent mortgage rate reduction has had its predicted result with a sharp rise in house prices, according to the latest house price index issued by the Halifax Building Society yesterday.

During the three months ending on October 31, average prices increased by 3 per cent, double the rise for the same period last year. The increase also accelerated on an annual basis, from 8.1 per cent last September to 8.4 per cent last month. It was the third consecutive increase since July, when annual house price inflation stood at 6.9 per cent.

The level compares with the recent inflation rate of under 6 per cent, and the Halifax expects house prices to stabilize at about 8 per cent by the end of the year, remaining at that level in 1986.

A spokesman said: "The latest increase in prices reflects a sharp rise in housing market activity following the cut in mortgage rates".

There are wide regional variations within the average, from an increase of 17.8 per cent in the past year in Greater London down to only 2.2 per cent in the North. The average house price stood at £34,088 compared with £31,849 a year ago.

US complaint filed on 'Dallas'

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

The American distributors of the television series *Dallas* have made a formal written complaint to the Office of Fair Trading (OFT) alleging unfair practices by the BBC and ITV.

The complaint, received last week after informal allegations last June by the distributors, Worldvision, is thought to herald further problems over the showing of the series in Britain.

Thames, which bought the show from Worldvision last January when the distributors thought the BBC's price was too low, have offered to pay for it to go back to the corporation. The BBC hopes that it will be able to screen an extended version of the new series on its return, which have been going on for three months, are close to deadlock.

Worldvision is understood to have asked Thames for an indemnity against any losses it

will suffer through the return of the series to the BBC. According to Thames sources the BBC has agreed to underwrite the ITV company's indemnity but Thames is still having talks with its lawyers.

The *Dallas* saga caused a bitter internal ITV rift and cost Mr Bryan Cowgill, who masterminded the programme's purchase, his job as Thames

managing director. It is understood that Mr Cowgill had several talks with the OFT about its investigation into the purchasing practices of the corporation and the ITV companies.

The BBC, ITV and the Independent Broadcasting Authority have formally denied the existence of any agreement on buying in foreign programmes.

The results came from a survey by a volunteer panel of members of the association.

Mrs Mary Whitehouse, the association's president, will meet the Home Secretary on Monday to present the findings.

your advertisement appears, we imagine it may be a matter of some concern to you that your product or service may be associated in the minds of the public with the type of violence reported here.

The results came from a survey by a volunteer panel of members of the association.

Mrs Mary Whitehouse, the association's president, will meet the Home Secretary on Monday to present the findings.



Steve Davis, the snooker professional, with pupils from his former school, Abbey Wood in south-east London, during a nine-hour snooker marathon yesterday in aid of the Ethiopia famine appeal (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Lawyers near cash deal for air disaster victims

From Peter Davenport, Manchester

Lawyers acting for victims of the Manchester air disaster, in which 35 people died, were understood last night to be close to a settlement on compensation terms.

Negotiations with a team of six solicitors representing British Airways, Boeing, the makers of the British Airtours 737 jet, and Pratt and Whitney, which produced its engines, took place in Manchester.

M Roger Pannone, chairman of a steering committee representing almost 50 firms of

solicitors acting for more than 120 passengers and their relatives, said: "If negotiations break down the steering committee will be recommending that proceedings be commenced as quickly as possible in America."

"But if the basis of a settlement is agreed or there is very substantial progress towards that end, a statement will be issued tomorrow".

The lawyers are believed to be discussing as much as £20 million compensation.

Microcomputer assists woman to regain voice

By Patricia Clough

A woman who was unable to speak for 10 years suddenly regained the use of her voice, thanks to a computer.

The BBC microcomputer, adapted so mentally handicapped people can play games, make patterns and move figures on the screen by making

noises into a microphone, was one of several installed by North Yorkshire County Council social services' department in its 12 centres for the mentally handicapped.

The woman, aged 30, who is

mentally handicapped, withdrew into silence in 1975 after the death of a close friend. But only two days after she started using the £1,000 British-built computer she started talking again.

Mr Brian Quinn, the computer development officer, said: "It was the most dramatic reaction we have seen. It obviously grabbed her imagination and brought her out of herself."

Social workers will not reveal the woman's identity.

Schools to get grants for pupil businesses

By Mark Jackson, Educational Supplement

Grants and low interest loans to help school pupils to run commercial ventures will be announced by the Department of Trade and Industry next week. Any secondary or middle school in England and Wales will be able to claim £30 next year towards the costs of setting up a pupil enterprise.

About one-third of these schools already organize such ventures, either joint stock companies or co-operatives, as a way of introducing pupils to the practicalities of industrial and commercial management.

The grant comes, not from the taxpayer, but from the National Westminster Bank, which is expected to spend up to £150,000 on the scheme as its contribution to Industry Year, a Government-backed campaign to increase awareness of industry throughout education.

Schools will be told to go directly to their local bank manager for their grant and for 5 per cent loans as working capital, together with free financial advice if they want it. The industry department is setting up a national network of co-ordinators to help schools to establish enterprises.

Most of the existing school ventures are run by sixth-formers and are wound up at the end of each year so a new generation can get experience of setting up a trading operation. Small profits are often made from selling such items as stationery, or by providing services such as catering at school events.

A few schools, likely to be more interested in generating profits for their funds than the educational value, have kept the same companies going for years at a time. Some of those are reported to have made up to £30,000 a year by selling business software produced by pupils or by hiring them out as computer consultants to local firms.

Selling shares, buying votes

Privatisation. First Labour sold part of BP. Then along came the Tories who stuck their toes in the water, liked the sensation, and went on with a series of sales culminating in the bigger splash of Telecom.

This week in the Queen's Speech we learn of more and even bigger sales to come, and the Government realises it has stumbled upon an election vote spinner as good as council house sales.

"Every earner an owner," cries the Prime Minister, with the knowledge that the monies coming in will finance tax cuts for all.

In this Friday's Spectator Christopher Fildes explores the whole issue and turns up a number of contradictions.

For example, monopolies sold

as monopolies raise more money for the Treasury but do not necessarily result in more efficiency or competitiveness.

The country's tax structure doesn't encourage share ownership as it does house ownership or personal pensions.

And... well, don't miss this engrossing article in this Friday's Spectator, now Britain's liveliest and most informative weekly.

Others between the covers this week include Auberon Waugh, Colin Welch, Paul Johnson, Alice Thomas Ellis, Peter Ackroyd and Ferdinand Mount.

Heady stuff... and all for less than a pound.

THE SPECTATOR

PARLIAMENT NOVEMBER 7 1983

Hurd's appeal

Callaghan's warning

Geneva talks

All are responsible for law and order

Government backing for US initiative on arms control

HOME AFFAIRS

Law and order was not just an abstract principle, but was vital to the quality of life, Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, said in the Commons when he resumed the debate on the Queen's Speech.

Responsibility for law and order went beyond government, Parliament and the police. It was shared by all, he said.

Opposition parties put more emphasis than did the Government on the link between crime and unemployment, but Mr Hurd said the Government put more emphasis on the decline of family life and the relaxation of discipline.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, described the Government's claims on law and order as a cynical sham.

Even more cynical (said) is the crude determination of Mrs Thatcher to try and ride to election victory on the backs of the police - men and women whose dedication to combating crime is simultaneously being exploited and undermined by policies in this Queen's Speech.

There is (he added) a growing divergence between what the police want to do and what the Government want the police to do. The police want to keep order for the people. The Government want to keep the people in order.

Mr Hurd said the present law on animal experiments and shop opening hours was creating badly and becoming steadily more difficult to apply. The two statutes were worn out. Over both matters there was genuine controversy and high feelings.

The Sunday trading law was riddled with anomalies, widely disregarded and enforced badly and, without enactment by local authorities, the Government sought advice from an independent committee which concluded that the present law was past patching. The Bill would be based on the recommendations that the proposed Government measure would affect Sunday as providing a break in the rhythm of weekday life but he saw no measure much more as being in harmony with general views on freedom of choice.

The complexity and scale of experiments on animals had increased enormously and a new control system was necessary. There was much concern. The Government wanted new arrangements which would strike the right balance. There was a need to minimize animal suffering and, on the other hand, to maintain the advance of science and medicine.

The legislation would provide a firm structure for future control and the encouragement of alternatives to animal experiments.

The government had done much already to reduce the supply and demand for drugs. Heroin seizures doubled between 1982 and 1984. In 1984 the quantity of heroin seized was 50 per cent higher than in the previous year and nearly as much as in the whole United States in that period.

The number convicted of drug trafficking last year was over 4,000, an increase of 800 on 1982. The number of adult drug offenders in jail in England and Wales rose by 600 from September 1984 up to last June.

The Bill for confiscation of the proceeds of drug trafficking was the next and crucial step, creating a new offence of handling proceeds of drug trafficking and giving powers to obtain information about their movement or disposal. There would be available a presumption that anyone convicted of drug trafficking had derived all his assets from trafficking unless they could prove otherwise.

He hoped the proposals would be supported as a vigorous response to

a menace which had destroyed many young lives and families.

The Public Order Bill followed wise counsel. It had been absurdly suggested in some quarters that the Bill had been thrust forward at the last minute for some obscure political purpose.

Whatever criticism the Public Order Bill may attract (he said) undue haste in preparing it cannot be one of them. The review of the public order law was announced by Lord White in June 1979 and there was a Green Paper in June 1980. In that year, too, the Select Committee on Home Affairs published a report on the law in this area. In 1981 came Lord Scarman's

report on the riots and the Government had considered the lessons of later disorders such as those during the miners' dispute.

The Government's proposals were put in a White Paper last May.

The rights of peaceful protest and assembly were among the most fundamental freedoms and he hoped MPs would agree that the Government had sought to provide a balanced legal framework in which the police had the necessary powers to prevent and to deal with disorder while those freedoms continued to be safeguarded.

There would be a new national requirement already found in many local Acts and orders of the police to give advance notice to the police of any demonstration or assembly.

The existing powers of the police to impose conditions on marches to prevent serious public disorder would be widened to enable them to prevent marches which were likely to cause serious disruption to the community or coercion of individuals.

Similarly, preventative powers would apply to static demonstrations and assemblies in the open air but no extension to the existing power to ban marches or ban static demonstrations.

A new offence of disorderly conduct punishable by a fine would be introduced. It would provide protection against acts of harassment which caused alarm, harassment or distress, for which the police could not deal adequately at the present.

There was some evidence from the British crime survey that the public was more inclined, perhaps for insurance purposes, to report burglaries.

I mention that point (he added) because it is one which statisticians think is important but I do not rest the argument on it. The essential point is that the crime statistics for reported crime showed a steady rise since the 1950s. There have been ups and downs in particular years but in the 1950s the average annual increase was per cent and since 1960 the average annual increase has been between 6 per cent or 7 per cent.

It is stating these facts I am not trying to diminish them at all but simply to state them. We are dealing with a trend which has gone on for 35 years which is deeply worrying statisticians because it is so continuous.

The figures about drugs show a new and big element coming in.

The roots and causes of crime had always been a matter for argument.

The Opposition Parties (he said) put more emphasis than I tend to on the link with unemployment but had housing and other social

deprivation. We put more emphasis than perhaps they do on the decline of family life and the relaxation of discipline.

I hope we can all agree, as Mr Kinnock did yesterday, that once crime has been committed it should be dealt with firmly under the law and the police and courts should have the full support of every law-abiding citizen and democratic party. It will be a poor day when that statement becomes a matter of debate in this House or in council chambers.

We are not asking, and it would be silly to ask, the Opposition to relax their views on the social and economic policies of the Government. But I would ask all Labour MPs to join us and the vast majority of citizens in supporting the police not only in deprived areas but in towns, in schools, in all the places where the police are trying their best to uphold the law and protect their citizens.

A major campaign was needed to help the public help themselves through better police liaison schemes, earlier warning and reporting of crime. Mounting such a campaign would give the police a better chance of catching the criminal and preventing crime. A crime prevention conference would be held in the weeks to come.

Mr Tony Benn (Widenedham, C): Do the police not believe that they are handicapped with respect to crime prevention and deterrence because of the absence of the right to challenge membership of juries which means that juries are distorted in favour of too many acquittals? Is this a matter of concern? Can it be done?

Mr Hurd: The law officers find that they do not have sufficient information for action, but they believe that it would be right to gain fuller information and the Attorney General will be arranging for the new Crown Prosecution Service to conduct a survey so that we have a basis of fact on which to consider whether action should be taken.

Mr Gerald Kaufman said the Government's record on law and order was a crime record. The country was suffering from a time record crime wave which even the best efforts of the police were increasingly powerless to stem.

In Thatcher's Britain every family house was a crime scene. One crime of violence took place every four-and-a-half minutes; one act of criminal damage took place every 35 seconds and one burglary every 35 seconds. Thatcher's Britain was the most crime-ridden country in Europe.

Mr Hurd had asked the Opposition to support the police. We (Mr Kaufman said) support the police: the problem is that the police do not support Mr Hurd. While Mrs Thatcher and Mr Hurd parrot their support for the police, the Police Federation conference unanimously passed a vote of no confidence in the Government. There was nothing at all in this Queen's Speech that would cause the police to rescind that vote.

Certainly the proposal to penalize drug dealers would have the Opposition's support. They hoped that the Bill would have an impact on the terrible curse of drug addiction which was rotting away at an ever-increasing number of victims.

The nation had rightly been horrified by the terrible manifestation of arson, looting, robbery, rape and murder during the urban disorders. Even though public order offences were actually a tiny proportion of total crimes, there was an understandable demand that strenuous action should be taken to prevent riots, and where they broke out to deal with them firmly.

But the Government's Public Order Bill would contain nothing whatever that could prevent riots and nothing whatever to assist the police in trying to contain riots.

The police were scarcely short of offences under the law which they could make arrests in support of. That was not the problem at all.

The unprecedented 'new powers' in the forthcoming Bill (he said) will

force the police into making

political decisions about the merits of particular marches and demonstrations. Now it turns out they will be required to make assessments about the peaceable intentions of the Salvation Army. These are decisions the police do not want to make.

The police would be forced into unnecessary and damaging confrontations with the organizers of open air meetings. Welshman's or Scotsman's traditional right to speak freely was being restricted by the Government's fear of speech.

The Government seemed determined to undermine the essential relationship between the police and the public, to erode confidence, to provoke confrontation. That would be the effect of this Public Order Bill.

What we need (he continued) is to foster closer relationships between the police and the communities in which they serve. The police should be given the opportunity to become more responsive to the wishes and fears of the public.

During the past six years under the Conservative Government there had been a 40 per cent increase in reported crime. Mrs Thatcher had shifted the question about what was going to do about it.

The Prime Minister (he said) is simply not interested in that question; still less in the answer to it. All Mrs Thatcher is interested in is cheap slogans.

Mr Winston Churchill (Devonshire, C) said it came from Mr Kinnock's letter to Mr Kaufman, to lecture the Prime Minister and this Government on not doing enough to uphold the law when left wing agitators were daily undermining the work of the police.

I can well see (he said) that if ever there should be a Labour administration they would nationally deprive the police of the weapons and means required to maintain public order.

Mr Julian Critchley (Aldershot, C) said the theme of the Conservative Party conference was that the Government's policies were right but its public relations were wrong. Surely that was not really the case. The truth had been told to the Government and it was to be told for the past six years. The Government would break down the last of the national press than any other government for very many years.

The Government had not lacked rain-makers and magicians and they should be fair to them. They must have a good word for Gordon Reece, the man who gave them not only one Mrs Thatcher but two, and a good word for the Saatchi brothers who made them an offer they could not refuse.

Nor should they forget Lord Everett of Wembley. Were these now to become non-persons and saddled with the blame for the Government's failures? How cruel a fate.

The old political agenda was public spending is bad; civil servants are idle; waste is rife; you must suffer; moaning minnies must get on their backs; state benefits are far too high; there is no alternative to present economic policies; pull up your socks. No wonder they were unloved.

The new agenda was public spending is good; you have must suffer; we will cut income tax; we will cut unemployment; we will give you new laws and more order. Mrs Thatcher loves you after all; we will do away with rates, but not cut you not refuse.

The Prime Minister worked on the basis of the old Spanish proverb - that the greater the number of enemies the more the honour. They should not start to make friends with the electorate.

Mr Robert Maclean (Cairness and Sutherland, L) said the Alliance parties would support legislation necessary to combat public disorder.

Mr Allan Roberts (Bootle, L) said the certainty of detection was a greater deterrent to crime than severe punishment.

The greatest deterrent (he went on) was the loss of self-respect and possibly loss of job and loss of dignity. But if people have no job and no stake in the country or if they have no self-respect, what is the deterrent to committing a crime?

He said Bootle had been shown to be the main centre for the distribution of drugs on Merseyside. Research by the Merseyside Drug Education and Training Unit disclosed that it was easy to buy 'smack' if one knew the general area.

Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff South and Penarth, Lab) said the former Labour Prime Minister, said the long-suffering and devoted in his constituency expected the same standard of quietness, tranquillity and an ability to lead their own lives as did any wealthy white community or suburb. They demanded the same services from the police and the same behaviour from those living in their midst.

The majority of black or coloured people should not be tarred along with the few who might be seen on the television screens. They wanted to live among others in a multicultural society. We shall mistake the

Recent disturbances in Britain and other areas had been a stark revelation to the nation of the critical situation in the inner cities which had been allowed over the last two or three decades to become cesspits of deprivation, lawlessness and crime. These events, he feared, might be only a forerunner of the bloodshed which could become greater unless positive steps were taken urgently to deal with this problem which potentially posed a mortal threat to the nation's liberal democracy.

It was difficult to avoid the conclusion that the recent troubles in some inner cities had been at least partly the work of extremist activists. Who had taught school children of 14 or 15 how to make petrol bombs?

Mr Robert Maclean (Cairness and Sutherland, L) said the Alliance parties would support legislation necessary to combat public disorder.

Mr Allan Roberts (Bootle, L) said the certainty of detection was a greater deterrent to crime than severe punishment.

The greatest deterrent (he went on) was the loss of self-respect and possibly loss of job and loss of dignity. But if people have no job and no stake in the country or if they have no self-respect, what is the deterrent to committing a crime?

He said Bootle had been shown to be the main centre for the distribution of drugs on Merseyside. Research by the Merseyside Drug Education and Training Unit disclosed that it was easy to buy 'smack' if one knew the general area.

Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff South and Penarth, Lab) said the former Labour Prime Minister, said the long-suffering and devoted in his constituency expected the same standard of quietness, tranquillity and an ability to lead their own lives as did any wealthy white community or suburb. They demanded the same services from the police and the same behaviour from those living in their midst.

The majority of black or coloured people should not be tarred along with the few who might be seen on the television screens. They wanted to live among others in a multicultural society. We shall mistake the

Recent disturbances in Britain and other areas had been a stark revelation to the nation of the critical situation in the inner cities which had been allowed over the last two or three decades to become cesspits of deprivation, lawlessness and crime. These events, he feared, might be only a forerunner of the bloodshed which could become greater unless positive steps were taken urgently to deal with this problem which potentially posed a mortal threat to the nation's liberal democracy.

It was difficult to avoid the conclusion that the recent troubles in some inner cities had been at least partly the work of extremist activists. Who had taught school children of 14 or 15 how to make petrol bombs?

Mr Robert Maclean (Cairness and Sutherland, L) said the Alliance parties would support legislation necessary to combat public disorder.

Mr Allan Roberts (Bootle, L) said the certainty of detection was a greater deterrent to crime than severe punishment.

The greatest deterrent (he went on) was the loss of self-respect and possibly loss of job and loss of dignity. But if people have no job and no stake in the country or if they have no self-respect, what is the deterrent to committing a crime?

He said Bootle had been shown to be the main centre for the distribution of drugs on Merseyside. Research by the Merseyside Drug Education and Training Unit disclosed that it was easy to buy 'smack' if one knew the general area.

Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff South and Penarth, Lab) said the former Labour Prime Minister, said the long-suffering and devoted in his constituency expected the same standard of quietness, tranquillity and an ability to lead their own lives as did any wealthy white community or suburb. They demanded the same services from the police and the same behaviour from those living in their midst.

The majority of black or coloured people should not be tarred along with the few who might be seen on the television screens. They wanted to live among others in a multicultural society. We shall mistake the

Recent disturbances in Britain and other areas had been a stark revelation to the nation of the critical situation in the inner cities which had been allowed over the last two or three decades to become cesspits of deprivation, lawlessness and crime. These events, he feared, might be only a forerunner of the bloodshed which could become greater unless positive steps were taken urgently to deal with this problem which potentially posed a mortal threat to the nation's liberal democracy.

It was difficult to avoid the conclusion that the recent troubles in some inner cities had been at least partly the work of extremist activists. Who had taught school children of 14 or 15 how to make petrol bombs?

Mr Robert Maclean (Cairness and Sutherland, L) said the Alliance parties would support legislation necessary to combat public disorder.

Mr Allan Roberts (Bootle, L) said the certainty of detection was a greater deterrent to crime than severe punishment.

The greatest deterrent (he went on) was the loss of self-respect and possibly loss of job and loss of dignity. But if people have no job and no stake in the country or if they have no self-respect, what is the deterrent to committing a crime?

He said Bootle had been shown to be the main centre for the distribution of drugs on Merseyside. Research by the Merseyside Drug Education and Training Unit disclosed that it was easy to buy 'smack' if one knew the general area.

Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff South and Penarth, Lab) said the former Labour Prime Minister, said the long-suffering and devoted in his constituency expected the same standard of quietness, tranquillity and an ability to lead their own lives as did any wealthy white community or suburb. They demanded the same services from the police and the same behaviour from those living in their midst.

problem (he said) if we do not accept that proposition.

The Prime Minister had not been able to answer the question about why these problems happened because she did not know either, and this was one of the difficulties.

There were no clear answers. There had been a decline in morality in the community and they should not exempt what happened in the City of London when this general accusation was made.

The police were badly over-stressed and needed more help than they were getting. The Home Secretary should give it to them.

The handful of authorities denying the police access to schools was behaving foolishly and in a shortsighted way. Children should be able to see the police and understand their work and problems. Labour authorities denying access should reverse their decision forthwith. (Cheers.)

Mr Bernie Grant, leader of Haringey Council had had a roasting from Mr Kinnock and others, and this would have taught him a great deal. He hoped Mr Grant had learnt a lot.

Conservatives should not try to pretend that the Labour Party was against law and order or against the police, and Labour should not fall into the trap where they looked as if they were constantly criticizing the police. Their people would suffer as much as anybody else if law and order broke down. The issue should be taken out of party politics as far as possible.

Mr Julian Critchley (Aldershot, C) said the theme of the Conservative Party conference was that the Government's policies were right but its public relations were wrong. Surely that was not really the case. The truth had been told to the Government and it was to be told for the past six years. The Government would break down the last of the national press than any other government for very many years.

The Government had not lacked rain-makers and magicians and they should be fair to them. They must have a good word for Gordon Reece, the man who gave them not only one Mrs Thatcher but two, and a good word for the Saatchi brothers who made them an offer they could not refuse.

Nor should they forget Lord Everett of Wembley. Were these now to become non-persons and saddled with the blame for the Government's failures? How cruel a fate.

The old political agenda was public spending is bad; civil servants are idle; waste is rife; you must suffer; moaning minnies must get on their backs; state benefits are far too high; there is no alternative to present economic policies; pull up your socks. No wonder they were unloved.

The new agenda was public spending is good; you have must suffer; we will cut income tax; we will cut unemployment; we will give you new laws and more order. Mrs Thatcher loves you after all; we will do away with rates, but not cut you not refuse.

The Prime Minister worked on the basis of the old Spanish proverb - that the greater the number of enemies the more the honour. They should not start to make friends with the electorate.

Mr Robert Maclean (Cairness and Sutherland, L) said the Alliance parties would support legislation necessary to combat public disorder.

Mr Allan Roberts (Bootle, L) said the certainty of detection was a greater deterrent to crime than severe punishment.

The greatest deterrent (he went on) was the loss of self-respect and possibly loss of job and loss of dignity. But if people have no job and no stake in the country or if they have no self-respect, what is the deterrent to committing a crime?

He said Bootle had been shown to be the main centre for the distribution of drugs on Merseyside. Research by the Merseyside Drug Education and Training Unit disclosed that it was easy to buy 'smack' if one knew the general area.

Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff South and Penarth, Lab) said the former Labour Prime Minister, said the long-suffering and devoted in his constituency expected the same standard of quietness, tranquillity and an ability to lead their own lives as did any wealthy white community or suburb. They demanded the same services from the police and the same behaviour from those living in their midst.

The majority of black or coloured people should not be tarred along with the few who might be seen on the television screens. They wanted to live among others in a multicultural society. We shall mistake the

Recent disturbances in Britain and other areas had been a stark revelation to the nation of the critical situation in the inner cities which had been allowed over the last two or three decades to become cesspits of deprivation, lawlessness and crime. These events, he feared, might be only a forerunner of the bloodshed which could become greater unless positive steps were taken urgently to deal with this problem which potentially posed a mortal threat to the nation's liberal democracy.

It was difficult to avoid the conclusion that the recent troubles in some inner cities had been at least partly the work of extremist activists. Who had taught school children of 14 or 15 how to make petrol bombs?

Mr Robert Maclean (Cairness and Sutherland, L) said the Alliance parties would support legislation necessary to combat public disorder.

Mr Allan Roberts (Bootle, L) said the certainty of detection was a greater deterrent to crime than severe punishment.

The greatest deterrent (he went on) was the loss of self-respect and possibly loss of job and loss of dignity. But if people have no job and no stake in the country or if they have no self-respect, what is the deterrent to committing a crime?

He said Bootle had been shown to be the main centre for the distribution of drugs on Merseyside. Research by the Merseyside Drug Education and Training Unit disclosed that it was easy to buy 'smack' if one knew the general area.

Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff South and Penarth, Lab) said the former Labour Prime Minister, said the long-suffering and devoted in his constituency expected the same standard of quietness, tranquillity and an ability to lead their own lives as did any wealthy white community or suburb. They demanded the same services from the police and the same behaviour from those living in their midst.

The majority of black or coloured people should not be tarred along with the few who might be seen on the television screens. They wanted to live among others in a multicultural society. We shall mistake the

Recent disturbances in Britain and other areas had been a stark revelation to the nation of the critical situation in the inner cities which had been allowed over the last two or three decades to become cesspits of deprivation, lawlessness and crime. These events, he feared, might be only a forerunner of the bloodshed which could become greater unless positive steps were taken urgently to deal with this problem which potentially posed a mortal threat to the nation's liberal democracy.

It was difficult to avoid the conclusion that the recent troubles in some inner cities had been at least partly the work of extremist activists. Who had taught school children of 14 or 15 how to make petrol bombs?

Mr Robert Maclean (Cairness and Sutherland, L) said the Alliance parties would support legislation necessary to combat public disorder.

Mr Allan Roberts (Bootle, L) said the certainty of detection was a greater deterrent to crime than severe punishment.

The greatest deterrent (he went on) was the loss of self-respect and possibly loss of job and loss of dignity. But if people have no job and no stake in the country or if they have no self-respect, what is the deterrent to committing a crime?

He said Bootle had been shown to be the main centre for the distribution of drugs on Merseyside. Research by the Merseyside Drug Education and Training Unit disclosed that it was easy to buy 'smack' if one knew the general area.

Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff South and Penarth, Lab) said the former Labour Prime Minister, said the long-suffering and devoted in his constituency expected the same standard of quietness, tranquillity and an ability to lead their own lives as did any wealthy white community or suburb. They demanded the same services from the police and the same behaviour from those living in their midst.

The majority of black or coloured people should not be tarred along with the few who might be seen on the television screens. They wanted to live among others in a multicultural society. We shall mistake the

Recent disturbances in Britain and other areas had been a stark revelation to the nation of the critical situation in the inner cities which had been allowed over the last two or three decades to become cesspits of deprivation, lawlessness and crime. These events, he feared, might be only a forerunner of the bloodshed which could become greater unless positive steps were taken urgently to deal with this problem which potentially posed a mortal threat to the nation's liberal democracy.

It was difficult to avoid the conclusion that the recent troubles in some inner cities had been at least partly the work of extremist activists. Who had taught school children of 14 or 15 how to make petrol bombs?

Mr Robert Maclean (Cairness and Sutherland, L) said the Alliance parties would support legislation necessary to combat public disorder.

Mr Allan Roberts (Bootle, L) said the certainty of detection was a greater deterrent to crime than severe punishment.

The greatest deterrent (he went on) was the loss of self-respect and possibly loss of job and loss of dignity. But if people have no job and no stake in the country or if they have no self-respect, what is the deterrent to committing a crime?

He said Bootle had been shown to be the main centre for the distribution of drugs on Merseyside. Research by the Merseyside Drug Education and Training Unit disclosed that it was easy to buy 'smack' if one knew the general area.

Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff South and Penarth, Lab) said the former Labour Prime Minister, said the long-suffering and devoted in his constituency expected the same standard of quietness, tranquillity and an ability to lead their own lives as did any wealthy white community or suburb. They demanded the same services from the police and the same behaviour from those living in their midst.

The majority of black or coloured people should not be tarred along with the few who might be seen on the television screens. They wanted to live among others in a multicultural society. We shall mistake the

Recent disturbances in Britain and other areas had been a stark revelation to the nation of the critical situation in the inner cities which had been allowed over the last two or three decades to become cesspits of deprivation, lawlessness and crime. These events, he feared, might be only a forerunner of the bloodshed which could become greater unless positive steps were taken urgently to deal with this problem which potentially posed a mortal threat to the nation's liberal democracy.

problem (he said) if we do not accept that proposition.

The Prime Minister had not been able to answer the question about why these problems happened because she did not know either, and this was one of the difficulties.

There were no clear answers. There had been a decline in morality in the community and they should not exempt what happened in the City of London when this general accusation was made.

The police were badly over-stressed and needed more help than they were getting. The Home Secretary should give it to them.

The handful of authorities denying the police access to schools was behaving foolishly and in a shortsighted way. Children should be able to see the police and understand their work and problems. Labour authorities denying access should reverse their decision forthwith. (Cheers.)

Mr Bernie Grant, leader of Haringey Council had had a roasting from Mr Kinnock and others, and this would have taught him a great deal. He hoped Mr Grant had learnt a lot.

Conservatives should not try to pretend that the Labour Party was against law and order or against the police, and Labour should not fall into the trap where they looked as if they were constantly criticizing the police. Their people would suffer as much as anybody else if law and order broke down. The issue should be taken out of party politics as far as possible.

Mr Julian Critchley (Aldershot, C) said the theme of the Conservative Party conference was that the Government's policies were right but its public relations were wrong. Surely that was not really the case. The truth had been told to the Government and it was to be told for the past six years. The Government would break down the last of the national press than any other government for very many years.

The Government had not lacked rain-makers and magicians and they should be fair to them. They must have a good word for Gordon Reece, the man who gave them not only one Mrs Thatcher but two, and a good word for the Saatchi brothers who made them an offer they could not refuse.

Nor should they forget Lord Everett of Wembley. Were these now to become non-persons and saddled with the blame for the Government's failures? How cruel a fate.

The old political agenda was public spending is bad; civil servants are idle; waste is rife; you must suffer; moaning minnies must get on their backs; state benefits are far too high; there is no alternative to present economic policies; pull up your socks. No wonder they were unloved.

The new agenda was public spending is good; you have must suffer; we will cut income tax; we will cut unemployment; we will give you new laws and more order. Mrs Thatcher loves you after all; we will do away with rates, but not cut you not refuse.

Jews deplore conversion drive by 'outside' Protestants

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Jewish leaders in Britain have privately warned the Christian churches that the activities of Protestant missionaries in trying to convert Jews are becoming a real threat to good Jewish-Christian relations.

Particular concern has been expressed about approaches to young Jewish students at polytechnics and universities. Instances cited include the offer of free kosher meals as an inducement to attend gatherings, at which Christian evangelists then try to interest Jewish students in "born again" Christianity.

At a special meeting on Wednesday chaired by the Dean of Westminster, the Very Rev. Edward Carpenter, Jewish representatives laid their complaints before their opposite numbers from the churches. The meeting had been called by the Council of Christians and Jews, whose presidents include the Archbishop of Canterbury and Westminster, and the Chief Rabbi. It set up a small committee to continue the discussion.

The measure of concern was indicated by the unexpectedly large Jewish turnout at the meeting. Christian representatives on the council of Christians and Jews are understood

to have held out little hope for any relaxation of attempts to convert young Jews, as the agencies responsible were independent of the main Christian denominations.

It has been made known to Jewish leaders that Roman Catholic chaplains in colleges and universities report similar pressure on their students from similar Protestant groups, and resent it no less. It has been pointed out, in return, that the Jewish community does not know enough about the divisions and sub-divisions in Christianity to be able to distinguish between the mainstream churches and smaller, more extreme groups.

All are held responsible, and many Jews are said to be questioning Christian good faith in participating in bodies such as the Council of Christians and Jews.

Groups identified as engaged in this work include the American "Jews for Jesus" movement, the so-called Messianic Jews, and, in some campuses, the Christian Union, a mainstream evangelical student organization. Even the latter is not under the control of the churches, as each local Christian Union is independent.

Haydn find inspires lost music speculation

By Gregory Neale

British country houses could contain lost musical treasures, it emerged yesterday in the wake of the discovery of a piece of clockwork organ music thought to be by Joseph Haydn.

Mr William Malloch, an American musicologist and Haydn scholar, said at his home in Los Angeles that his Haydn find, made in Switzerland, was likely to be the latest in a continuing series of rediscoveries in the field of early mechanical music.

Of particular interest to musical historians is the fate of 54 barrels made in 1767 for the Earl of Bute. Mr Malloch said yesterday that the 4th barrels contained 10 hours of early Baroque music and could reveal valuable insights into the technique and playing styles of musicians of the period.

"We know they were produced", Mr Malloch said. "A catalogue survives telling us they were programmed by John Christopher Smith. But where they are now, nobody seems to know."

"My guess is that they could still be intact, possibly stored away in a Scottish country house. But often these early mechanical musical items are not recognized for what they are."

"The next 10 years may well see more of them being rediscovered."



A display of memorabilia from one of the Second World War's most harrowing tales of survival at sea opened yesterday at the Imperial War Museum, London. Mr Kenneth Cooke (top, holding a strip of sail recording the deaths of his shipmates and, left, recuperating), was one of two survivors

out of 14 men in a lifeboat after the tramp steamer SS Lulworth Hill was torpedoed. He and Mr Colin Armitage (on the right, above), were saved by the destroyer HMS Rapid after 50 days adrift.

(Top photograph: John Voos).

Parents jailed for rape of daughter

A married couple were jailed yesterday for the rape of their daughter, aged 15. The girl's mother had held her hand as her husband committed the offence at their home on a Sunday afternoon. Mr Neil Ford, for the prosecution, had told Bristol Crown Court.

The girl's father, aged 39, admitted raping her on two occasions and indecently assaulting a friend of his daughter on holiday in Cornwall. He was jailed for five years concurrently for each of the rapes, and one year for the indecency offence, to run consecutively.

Mr Justice Nolan told him: "It is a dreadful thing for a man to rape his 15-year-old daughter. To do so a second time with the help of the girl's mother makes this a uniquely dreadful crime."

The mother, aged 40, was found guilty by a jury of rape and sentenced to three years imprisonment. The judge told her: "It is almost unbelievable that a mother should have acted as you did."

The girl's rape by both her parents came a month after her father had raped her as they were alone in their home near Chippenham, Wiltshire. He pulled her hair to overcome resistance and dragged her crying into his bedroom. Mr Ford said.

In mitigation, Mr Ian Fenny said the man was a "close alcoholic" who became infatuated with his daughter.

Drug dealer 'used son to cope with workload'

A man recruited his son into an international cannabis smuggling racket because he needed someone to help him with the pressure of work, Worcester Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Barry Humphreys, aged 42, a former antiques dealer of Pedmore, Stourbridge, West Midlands, said he involved his son, Stuart, aged 21, in the syndicate, described as one of the most highly organized and profitable in Britain, because he could not cope any longer by himself.

Mr Humphreys said he collected consignments of cannabis resin, stored them in lock-up garages he rented, supplied dealers and weighed samples.

He also collected money from dealers and took large sums to the Kensington Hilton Hotel, West London, to be passed on to a Dutch courier for shipment to the continent.

In six months, he took £4 million to London, and throughout the 10 months in which he was involved received between £16,000 and £20,000.

Mr Humphreys said on one occasion he had to fly to Marbella, Spain, to show his accounts to Mr Raymond Alton whom the prosecution claims ran the syndicate by telephone.

Humphreys, his son, and nine others admit conspiring to supply cannabis and four other men deny the same charge.

The case was adjourned until today.

Satellites to reveal nuclear test 'cheats'

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A guarantee against cheating in underground nuclear testing is now possible, according to a technical paper in today's issue of *Modern Geology*, the quarterly scientific journal.

The possibility of cheating on arms control agreements was emphasized by President Reagan as a crucial issue to be faced at the Geneva summit. Mrs Margaret Thatcher has also expressed Britain's willingness to accept a test ban treaty, provided there are foolproof assurances against secret violations.

Advances in geological research into seismic effects hold the key to the accuracy of verification, one of the main obstacles to a comprehensive test ban agreement, according to a paper by Dr Jerry Leggett, of Imperial College, London.

He describes three types of geological areas in both coun-

tries which could be deliberately chosen to mask seismic ripples caused by underground tests. They are described as sedimentary basins of dry unconsolidated alluvium, salt deposits, domes and mining complexes.

Dr Leggett says that advanced methods of constructing the holes for placing an explosive meant the energy of detonation can be absorbed in the surrounding rock without generating a detectable shock wave.

This clandestine method of testing is referred to as "big-hole decoupling" or, in other words, dampening of vibrations.

However, the latest types of seismic measurement, he describes, which can be made from satellites, distinguishes between nuclear and natural explosions, even in geological structures chosen for their decoupling properties.

Sale of illegally-caught salmon to be banned

By John Winder

The Government is to introduce legislation to outlaw trading in illegally caught salmon. At present a salmon poached or otherwise caught illegally may be sold legally.

The proposed legislation emerged in a written reply by Mr John Gummer, Minister of State, Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, yesterday.

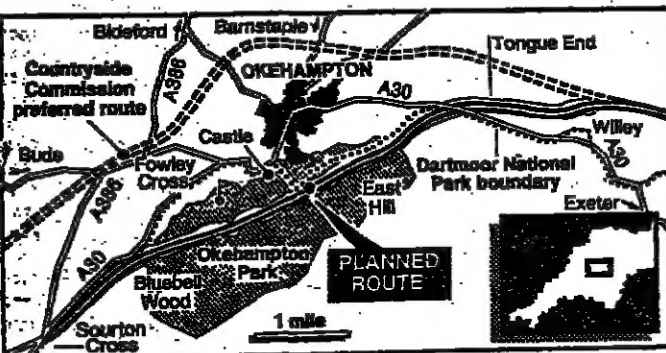
After dwelling on the difficulties presented by "tagging" legally caught salmon, Mr Gummer concluded that such a scheme would not be viable.

He also discounted the idea of licensing salmon dealers to control sales because of the

additional administrative structure required, but in Scotland dealer licensing is to be introduced. There the administrative structure and trade patterns are different.

The North-east England salmon drift netting fishery is to be allowed to continue but severe restrictions are to be placed upon it, including a close period of eight hours each night. The fishery will also be closed from 6pm on Fridays to 6am on Mondays.

The new restrictions follow concerns about the decrease in the number of salmon.



Chalker in drive to win Devon bypass approval

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

A northern bypass around Okehampton in mid-Devon would take three times as long to complete as the controversial southern link, Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, said yesterday.

"It should be as invisible as the railway is", she said at the start of an unusual government publicity drive concerning the bypass. A northern road would be much more conspicuous and would be no less bitterly contested, she said. It would take much longer to build because at least 13 serious alternatives had been put forward. All were similar, but would have to be investigated.

She rejected claims that the Government had committed a constitutional outrage by overruling the decision of a rarely convened parliamentary committee which had voted for a northern bypass.

A Bill allowing the southern link will soon be published. Even though it covers only a small patch of countryside it promises to be one of the hardest-fought measures of the new Parliament.

The Government has taken the unusual step of mounting a lavish exhibition of maps and photographs of the proposed bypass routes. It will be open to the public at the department's Westminster headquarters from Monday to Wednesday next week.

Local communities are split between those who want the road as fast as possible for commercial reasons and those who regard the southern link as a dangerous precedent because it would cut through Dartmoor national park.

If the southern route were built, it would end one of the worst remaining bottlenecks in the West in time for the 1989 holiday season. Mrs Chalker said that a northern link could be postponed for a further five or six years.

Any northern road would have to be built on an embankment in open countryside and would need a much larger viaduct than the Government's chosen southern route. "It is lovely rolling countryside in which it is extremely difficult to hide a road", Mrs Chalker said.

These motorists cut the cost of their motor insurance

So can you!

They did it and so can you

Direct Line Insurance from the Royal Bank of Scotland was set up specifically to save you money on your motor insurance yet still provide you with the best possible cover.

And as you can see from these quotes, the way we work is working well for our customers.

The most modern methods

We've eliminated all the old-fashioned, time-wasting paperwork like proposal forms.

And we deal with you direct. A modern, streamlined organisation geared to react quickly to everything from your first enquiry to settling any claims you have to make.

Instant quotes - Instant cover

Simply call 01-686 2468 any time 8.00am-8.00pm weekdays, 9.00am-2.00pm Saturdays.

One of our friendly, highly-trained insurance experts will take all your details, including your present no claims discount.

Then, within seconds, work out a free quote for you.

If you accept, all the necessary arrangements can be made there and then.

No forms. No red tape. And if your insurance isn't due for renewal yet, we promise that the quote we give you will be valid for three months.

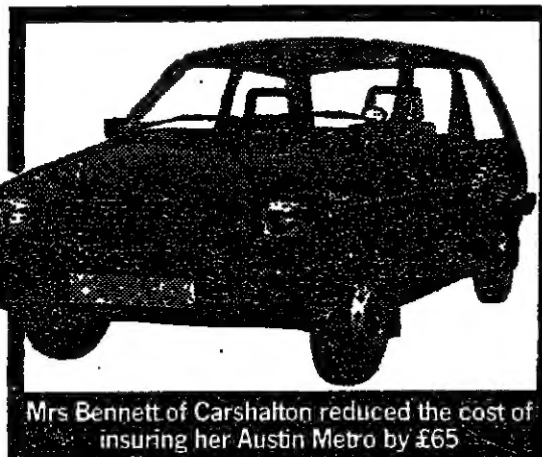
Phone today. Or send the coupon

If you're not in an immediate hurry, why not complete and return the coupon below - and we'll make certain you have full details AND a FREE quote BEFORE your current insurance is due for renewal? The sooner you act the better, so do it today.

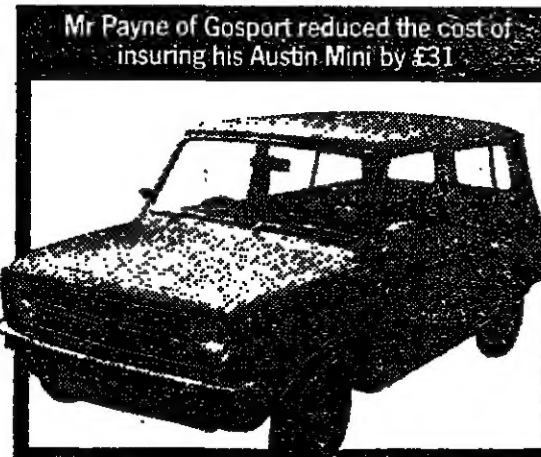
So, call us now on 01-686 2468

DIRECT LINE INSURANCE

Royal Bank of Scotland Group Insurance Company Limited, Cavendish House, 51-55 South End, Croydon, Surrey CR9 1BF



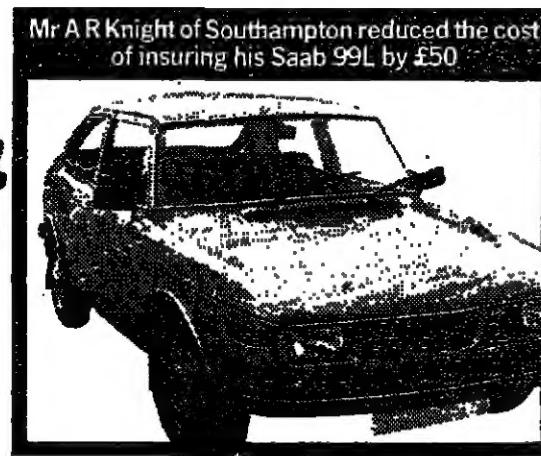
Mrs Bennett of Carshalton reduced the cost of insuring her Austin Metro by £65



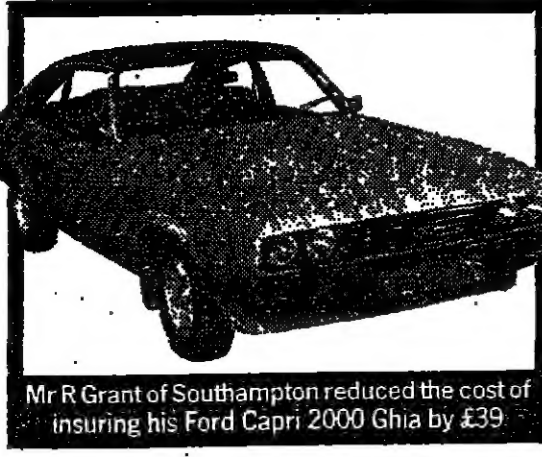
Mr Payne of Gosport reduced the cost of insuring his Austin Mini by £31



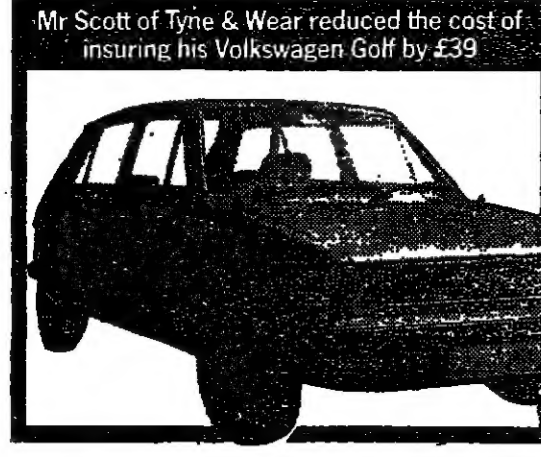
Miss Craig of Edinburgh reduced the cost of insuring her Volkswagen Derby GLS by £25



Mr A R Knight of Southampton reduced the cost of insuring his Saab 99L by £50



Mr R Grant of Southampton reduced the cost of insuring his Ford Capri 2000 Ghia by £39



Mr Scott of Tyne & Wear reduced the cost of insuring his Volkswagen Golf by £39

To: Royal Bank of Scotland Group Insurance Company Ltd., FREEPOST, Croydon CR9 9EA.

Please send me a quotation for my motor insurance. I am between 25 and 75 years of age, hold a UK licence and do not require driving by persons under 25. I/We have had no accidents or claims within the last 3 years. I/We have had no convictions in the last 5 years (other than parking or speeding). I am/We are in good health.

NAME(S) INITIALS SURNAME

ADDRESS

POSTCODE

DATE OF BIRTH OCCUPATION

DAY TELEPHONE NO.

CAR MAKE AND MODEL

YEAR ENGINE SIZE

COVER ☐ OPTICAL BACK COMPREHENSIVE ☐ THIRD PARTY FIRE & THEFT ☐

DRIVERS ☐ PLEASE TICK SELF ONLY ☐ SELF & SPOUSE ☐ ANY OTHER ☐

MY POLICY EXPIRES

AND I EXPECT NO CLAIM BONDS OF YEARS

NO STAMP NEEDED - POST TODAY



As from today don't make a move without us.

Just one visit to the new CNT Property Centre gives you a choice
of 12 New Towns in one location.

Britain's new CNT Property Centre near London's Piccadilly is now open.

So if you're thinking about moving your business, making an investment or looking for land to develop there are powerful reasons why we should be your first stop.

The CNT Property Centre has more industrial and commercial space, more warehouses and more development land in more places than you believed it possible to find in one location.

But we also help to simplify the selection process by bringing a rare combination of industrial, commercial and governmental experience to bear on your particular problem. And that applies whether your company is large or small.

The CNT is responsible for the assets

of 12 mature New Towns up and down the country, all with easy access to motorways and major centres.

They contain prime properties in all sizes. Some to purchase, some to rent. And many have the added advantage of being in intermediate and development areas or an enterprise zone.

So much choice of opportunity, free service and sound advice in one location could save you weeks of trudging round from office-to-office. Not to mention town-to-town.

Your first step towards successful relocation or investment is to telephone James Grafton's office on 01-935 6100.

Otherwise you'll always wonder what you missed.

Bracknell - Central Lancashire - Corby - Crawley - Harlow - Hatfield - Hemel Hempstead - Northampton - Redditch - Skelmersdale - Stevenage - Welwyn Garden City
Phone 01-935 6100 or write to us at 58 St. James's Street, London SW1A 1LD.

مكتبة من الكتب

Thatcher intervention seen as error

French believe British pressure for Ptarmigan backfired

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The French believe they won the \$4.3 billion (£3 billion) contract for a new US battle-field communications network not just because their Rita system was cheaper - and they believe, better - than the British Ptarmigan system, but also because of a series of mistakes made by the British in their approach to the Americans. These included what the French see as the crowning "gaffe" of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's personal intervention.

Britain seems to have forgotten that the US is not Patagonia. When you work with a person or a country, you follow the rules of that country. The British made a major

mistake in trying to put political pressure on the US. Many senior American officials were very angry about Mrs Thatcher's letter to President Reagan, one senior French source said yesterday.

There was absolutely no political intervention by the French, he insisted. France simply appeared to have done its homework better than the British. For a start, Thomson-CSF, the nationalised French electronics and defence company which, together with its American partner, the GTE Corporation, won the deal, took care to adapt its Rita system to suit American needs.

It chose to present a package

in which there was relatively little transfer of French technology and, conversely, a maximum use of existing US military equipment, which meant that US Army training and maintenance costs could be kept to a minimum, the source said. Plessey, on the other hand, had presented a package which was almost entirely based on new British Technology and equipment.

Thomson chose its American partner, GTE, solely on the basis of competence. It had no previous experience of co-operating with big American companies operating in the military communications field, and so had no built-in prejudices

Despite French anger at what they considered to be some very "dirty dealing" by the British over the contract, there has been surprisingly little smugness now that the deal has finally gone to the French - as they always thought it would. Indeed, the affair has excited much less interest here than in Britain. Several newspapers did not even bother to report the French success on their front pages.

In a brief allusion to Mrs Thatcher's intervention, M Paul Quilès, the Defence Minister, commented: "The decision was taken in spite of competition which was unparading in its efforts to exclude us from the market. We never doubted that the Americans would make an entirely objective choice."

Thomson-CSF expects to get \$1 billion of the \$4.3 billion contract, the rest going to the GTE Corporation. Perhaps of even greater importance in France is the long-term, however, is the boost given by the deal in international markets to the Rita system in particular and French advanced technology in general.

In a front-page article on Wednesday, *Le Monde* suggested that President Reagan had tried to soften the blow of the loss of the contract to his British ally by intervening directly on Britain's behalf to clinch the Saudi Arabian contract for the British Tornado fighter aircraft in preference to the French Mirage 2000. The paper also suggested that Britain will be given important American Star Wars contracts as part of the consolation "pay-off".

Mr Arnold Rosenberg, Plessey's US defence consultant, said in an interview published here that "there's absolutely no way" that the French system could cost \$3 billion less than Britain's. He predicted that the French consortium would increase the price with contract changes.

Reagan tries to mollify UK

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The United States is trying to mollify Britain for its loss of the Ptarmigan contract by holding out the prospect of a substantial role in President Reagan's Star Wars research programme. Mr Reagan has written to Mr Margaret Thatcher expressing regret that Britain lost the deal but explaining that the French system was far cheaper.

The staggering difference in price for a new communications system for the Army is one of the more mysterious elements of the intense competition between Plessey of Britain and Thomson of France for the deal. At \$4.3 billion (£3 billion), the French bid to supply its Rita system was \$3.1 billion cheaper than Britain's Ptarmigan. For some time the sort of figures the French were proposing were an open secret in Washington, which makes it

even more surprising that Britain was so massively out of line.

One view being expressed on Capitol Hill is that the British pricing was "honest," while France might come back later with supplementary requests for additional payments, even though the current contract contains fixed-price provisions.

Mr Casper Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, yesterday offered tight financial controls to guard against overruns by the French consortium of Thomson-CSF Electronics and the American GTE Corporation.

Senior British officials say that Thomson and Plessey were working to different specifications in their respective Rita and Ptarmigan systems, and the Ptarmigan was far more substantial and sophisticated than Rita. But American

analysts concluded that the systems were of "equal performance capabilities."

Despite reports to the contrary from Paris, Washington sources say France waged a subtle lobbying campaign on Capitol Hill for the Rita system. French officials, Congressional sources say, told US diplomats bluntly in Paris that by bypassing the lower Thomson-CSF offer would damage bilateral relations. The Pentagon insisted that the decision to choose Rita was based entirely on cost.

Mr Arnold Rosenberg, Plessey's US defence consultant, said in an interview published here that "there's absolutely no way" that the French system could cost \$3 billion less than Britain's. He predicted that the French consortium would increase the price with contract changes.

Drive for Gulf peace deal

Muscat, Oman (Reuters) - Leaders of six Arab Gulf states ended a three-day summit here and agreed to review contacts with both Iraq and Iran in a new effort to end their five-year-old war.

Mr Abdullah Bishara, Secretary-General of the Gulf Cooperation Council, which groups the six, said: "Various contacts will be taking place very soon with Iran and Iraq to find out if a proper climate exists to find and end to the war."

Ethiopia rejects death toll report

Addis Ababa (AFP) - A senior Ethiopian relief official yesterday described as a "gross exaggeration" last weekend's report in *The Sunday Times* that at least 50,000 peasants in Ethiopia had died this year because of the Government's resettlement programme.

However, there was no denying that "thousands of untimely deaths take place" in a drought situation where nearly 10 million people have been affected, Mr Berhane Deressa, the country's deputy relief and

rehabilitation commissioner, said.

The report by David Blunds had said the toll from the relocation programme could go as high as 100,000. He quoted a secret report from the Red Cross League as showing that people here being moved from the drought-stricken north to the more fertile south in appalling conditions.

"The peasants have lacked food, housing, tools, seed and medical facilities. Many people died in transit because they

were sick and malnourished when they set out."

Yesterday Mr Berhane acknowledged that Ethiopia's famine has been "one of the worst in recent history" and that therefore "no one can deny the toll on human life." But he accused *The Sunday Times* of being a party to a campaign aimed at discrediting efforts towards a durable solution to the drought problem.

Ethiopian authorities maintain the north is over-populated and its soil barren.



Mr Vitaly Yurchenko, the alleged KGB double defector, boarding an Aeroflot flight in Washington for Moscow.

Full strength for Reuters in Moscow again

Moscow (Reuters) - Reuters Moscow bureau returned to full strength yesterday after the arrival of new correspondents to replace two who were ordered out during a dispute between Britain and the Soviet Union in September.

A total of 31 officials, journalists and businessmen were ordered out by each side in a diplomatic dispute that began when Britain expelled 25 Soviet personnel.

Yesterday the Foreign Office said Moscow had agreed to allow the replacement of two diplomats and a member of the Embassy support staff.

Reuters Moscow bureau has five correspondents. Oliver

Signs of weariness in Kasparov's play

Moscow (Reuters) - Challenger Gary Kasparov, hit by a disastrous defeat in the last two encounters, started cautiously against the world chess champion, Anatoly Karpov in yesterday's crucial twenty-third game with the world chess title once again hanging in the balance.

Kasparov, aged 22, leads the 24-game series 11½ points to 10½, needing only one more win or two draws to become the youngest world chess champion in history.

The champion, clearly unhappy about playing on the Revolution Day holiday, entered the stage of Moscow's Tchaikovsky Hall to polite, but subdued applause.

Kasparov, favoured by the crowd throughout the marathon encounter, looked subdued and timid compared with his confident and almost swaggering gait at earlier games.

The 15,000-strong capacity crowd in the hall gave the challenger an enthusiastic reception.

Kasparov managed to maintain the slight superiority associated with the white pieces in the early stages of yesterday's struggle. But experts detected an uncharacteristic weariness in the challenger's play.

Twenty-third game
White Kasparov, Black Karpov
Queen's Gambit Declined

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 N-B3	P-K3	4 N-B3	N-K3
5 B-N5	P-K3	6 B-N5	B-N5
7 P-Q3	P-Q3	8 B-N1	P-Q3
9 B-Q3	P-Q2	10 O-O	P-P
11 B-P	P-K4	12 P-K3	P-P
13 P-P	P-K3	14 B-N5	N-K1
15 B-K1	B-B4	16 B-N5	O-R
17 O-Q2	O-Q2	18 R-K1	R-Q1
19 O-B4	B-Q4	20 B-N1	P-N3
21 N-K5	B-N4	22 B-N5	B-K3
23 Q-K3	K-B1	24 O-Q3	P-Q3
25 P-K1	B-B2	26 O-QB5	O-Q2
27 R-QB1	B-K1		

Japan defies EEC appeal for limit on exports

Tokyo - Japan has turned down an EEC request that it set an overall limit on its exports to the community (David Watts writes).

The suggestion was made in a strongly critical statement on October 22 in advance of an EEC ministerial meeting in Japan which begins on November 18.

A Japanese Foreign Ministry official said it was not possible to accept any quantitative import target whatsoever. He hoped there would be agreement at the meeting on a more constructive relationship for the future.

Stranger leaves woman £70,000

Melbourne (Reuters) - One dance with a lonely soldier 45 years ago has brought an Australian housewife about £70,000. "There was never a hug or a kiss... I suppose I was simply a friend when he needed one," she said after lawyers tracked her down here to tell her she was the sole beneficiary. The man, who led a hermit's life, died three years ago.

Dissident plea

Moscow (AFP) - Jewish dissident Mr Nahum Meiman, a member of a Helsinki monitoring group disbanded in 1982, has written to the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, asking for permission to emigrate to Israel with his wife, who is suffering from cancer.

Theatre closed

Jerusalem (Reuters) - Israeli military authorities closed an Arab theatre in east Jerusalem to stop a meeting protesting against the expulsion of four Palestinians, describing it as an anti-Israeli gathering.

Heroin haul

Kuala Lumpur (Reuters) - Three people were arrested after Malaysian police seized nearly 62lb of heroin in a raid on a house near here. The death sentence is mandatory for anyone caught with more than half an ounce.

Luck runs out

San José, California (AFP) - A Mexican who won \$2 million in the California lottery has been arrested by immigration officials after he admitted entering the US illegally.

Steve's abnormal load.

The strange contraption you see above is Steve Murty's Pirelli Pro-Jet Truck.

And it is designed to deliver its cargo a distance of exactly 1/4 mile in around 10 seconds, with a terminal velocity of over 176 mph.

Of course the cargo it carries only consists of a Rolls Royce Avon gas turbine on the back and the intrepid Mr. Murty in the cab.

Happily, the jet-engine is lubricated by AeroShell turbine oil 390. Mr. Murty may take his truck as fast as he could possibly wish to, safe in the knowledge that our oil will be behind him all the way. Although we cannot promise to give every truck fleet this kind of performance, our lubricants give unsurpassed protection to conventional transport throughout Britain.

Shell Lubricants is able, and willing to offer help and advice, on any aspect of lubrication.

That's why we have set up our new contact service, so that with just a phone call we can arrange all the expert help and advice you could possibly want throughout the U.K.

You can get a price, place an order, arrange delivery. Just call your nearest Shell Lubricants U.K. Marketing Centre, quoting the reference number shown. Whether your call concerns heavy or light industry, transport

agriculture, mining, manufacturing or private motoring - whatever your needs, you'll find you can always trust Shell Lubricants to deliver.

Shell Oils

Technology you can trust

SHELL LUBRICANTS U.K. LUBRICANTS MARKETING CENTRES
GLASGOW (CA/21) 041-248 6660 • MANCHESTER (CA/22)
061-277 2710 • BIRMINGHAM (CA/23) 021-644 5280
LONDON (CA/24) 01-679 8492 • BELFAST (CA/25) 0232 54151
AVIATION 061-488 3040



Botha challenged by Boesak over clamp on reporting of unrest

From Michael Hornsby
Johannesburg

A leading church opponent of the South African Government, Dr Allan Boesak, has challenged President Botha to say why he had imposed controls on media coverage of unrest.

Speaking to a crowd of 2,000 at Hazendal near Cape Town, Dr Boesak said: "Instead of withdrawing the police and Army (from the black and coloured townships), they ban the media so that they can kill in peace."

Dr Boesak, who is facing trial next year on various charges under the Internal Security Act, recently had his bail conditions relaxed, permitting him to address public meetings, provided he does not speak in favour of school and consumer boycotts or economic disinvestment.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, has, however, withdrawn Dr Boesak's passport, though the magistrate who relaxed his bail conditions ruled that he should be free to travel abroad. The magistrate said Dr Boesak was a man of high political morals who would not try to evade trial.

Petrol goes up

South Africa announced a 6 per cent rise in petrol prices yesterday which could push the ailing economy into record inflation by the end of the year (Reuter reports).

The Energy Minister, Mr Danie Steyn, blamed the increase on the rand's plunge against the dollar and said there might have to be another increase in the new year. The present rise will, with earlier increases, make petrol about 60 per cent dearer than at the start of the year.

Meanwhile, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ron Miller, has announced that the Government is prepared to talk to "men of influence" such as Dr Boesak, who is president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, and the Rt Rev Desmond Tutu, Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg.

Mr Miller said the Government was not prepared to talk to them "on a one-to-one basis but rather round a negotiating table" at which leaders of other communities were also represented. The Government, however, would not be prepared

to discuss "one-man-one-vote within a unitary state".

● PORT ELIZABETH: A black consumer boycott that has crippled white businesses for four months is to be suspended for two weeks.

The boycott, regarded as the most successful peaceful protest by black South Africans, has been suspended after an apparent deal on Tuesday between the white business community and the local security forces, who are expected to announce their concession to some of the boycotters' demands.

● WASHINGTON: President Reagan told Mr Herbert Beukes, the new South African Ambassador, in sharp remarks, that Pretoria must start negotiations with its opponents on dismantling the country's apartheid system.

The President, who was accepting the Ambassador's credentials at the White House on Wednesday said: "I must tell you, Mr Ambassador, that the American people can never condone racism anywhere, least of all in a country that professes to be Western in its outlook. I count on your Government to take the lead in beginning negotiations that will lead to a political system based on the consent of all those governed."



Mr Yasser Arafat and President Mubarak watching an air display yesterday during the PLO leader's visit to Egypt

Ambiguous pledge

Arafat promises to punish terrorists

From Robert Fisk
Beirut

In a dramatic, if belated, effort to rehabilitate the image of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr Yasser Arafat, its chairman, yesterday promised to punish any PLO member who committed an act of terrorism and said that the PLO denounced and condemned all terrorist acts, whether those by countries or by persons or groups, against unarmed civilians in any place.

Mr Arafat's unexpected announcement followed two days of talks with President Mubarak of Egypt, and was intended to repair the political damage caused by the hijacking of the Italian cruise liner *Achille Lauro* by four PLO gunmen last month. It also appeared to satisfy one of the two conditions which the Americans have laid down for direct talks with the PLO: the renunciation of violence.

But the PLO leader made no reference to attacks against targets inside Israel and the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Nor did he go any way towards meeting Washington's second condition: the formal recognition of Israel as a sovereign state. The implications of his statement will no doubt be studied in Washington.

Mr Arafat spoke in Arabic and there was, on the face of it, no ambivalence about the words he used. He denounced *Amal* in Lebanon which does literally translate as "terrorist operations". Nor could there be much doubt that his condemn-

Israel unimpressed

Jerusalem: Mr Yasser Arafat's statement did nothing to change Israel's mind that the PLO is a terrorist organization.

The Foreign Ministry said: "As far as we are concerned it means that they are going to go on carrying out terrorism against innocent people. There is nothing new in that."

The Italian chargé d'affaires in Tel Aviv, Signor Francesco Vantone, has meanwhile been summoned to the Foreign Ministry to be told that a speech by the Prime Minister, Signor Bettino Craxi, in which he said he did not contest the legitimacy of the PLO's armed struggle, was nothing but an encouragement to terrorists.

national of "countries" which committed such acts was meant to include Israel. What was less specific, however, was another sentence in his statement.

"The PLO", he said, "reiterates the right of the Palestinian people to fight against the Israeli occupation in all possible ways with the aim of the withdrawal of the Israelis from these lands. The PLO reiterates its 1974 decision to condemn all outside operations and all forms of terrorism... The PLO as of today will take all punitive measures against violators."

The point is that Israel always regards PLO attacks inside occupied territory as "terrorism". Despite claims to the contrary, PLO guerrillas in the West Bank have often killed and wounded civilians.

Trial date set for hijackers of liner

Genoa (Reuter) - Magistrates investigating the *Achille Lauro* case hope to put the ship's four hijackers on trial by November 20.

Signor Luigi Corbi, one of the magistrates, said the four would first face charges of possessing weapons. Charges of hijacking, acts of terrorism and the murder of American Leon Klinghoffer would be heard later.

Minister quits after bus crash

Delhi (Reuter, AP) - The Minister of Transport in Himachal Pradesh resigned after a bus crash which killed 51 people.

The bus swerved off a northern mountain road and plunged into a ravine, one of India's worst road accidents. Police said many of the victims were children. In a second accident two buses collided in Punjab yesterday killing three people.

Moran for UN

Madrid - Señor Fernando Moran, Spain's Foreign Minister until last July, will be the country's representative to the UN, succeeding Señor Jaime Florio, who had been head of mission in New York since he was first sent there by Franco.

Envoy to China

Washington (Reuter) - The Senate overwhelmingly confirmed Mr Winston Lord as Ambassador to China after President Reagan's nomination had been stalled for several weeks by conservative Senator Jesse Helms.

Pre-teen sex

The Hague (AP) - The Dutch Government has proposed lowering the age of sexual consent from 16 to 12 years. If it became law it would be legal for adults to have sex with minors as young as 12, provided the minor had not been coerced or seduced with gifts or promises.

Strikers killed

Dhaka (Reuter) - Security forces shot dead two people when they opened fire on striking workers who refused to leave Bangladesh's biggest jute mill. The shootings led to a call for a strike at all 69 jute plants on Sunday.

Guinea Bissau claims it foiled coup plot

Banjul (Reuter) - The West African state of Guinea Bissau has foiled a plot to overthrow President Joao Bernardo Vieira and arrested the plot leader, Vice-President Paulo Correia. Bissau radio reported yesterday.

The state radio, monitored in nearby Gambia, quoted four officials arrested in connection with the plot as saying that Mr Correia intended to overthrow President Vieira because of "irregularities" in the former Portuguese colony.

A senior Guinea Bissau Army official, Colonel Lamine Cisse, was arrested on Wednesday night for trying to assist Vice-President Correia in the reported plot, the radio said.

It named other officials arrested as Mr Tue Nambanga, commander of the elite November 14 tank brigade, the military police commander, Mr Tagme Nawae, and the head of the presidential household.

Vice-President Correia engineered the coup that ousted former President Luis Cabral.

One man's battle against Swiss drug giant

For 12 years Mr Stanley Adams has been Europe's most celebrated industrial "mole" - the man who lost nearly everything but doggedly refused to give in.

During his battle with the Swiss pharmaceutical giant Hoffman-La Roche and the EEC, personal misfortunes surrounded all his efforts. He was jailed twice, his first wife committed suicide, and a business venture collapsed in Italy.

Yet he has maintained throughout that he has no regrets about his decision to speak out about Hoffman-La Roche's activities.

Born in Malta and educated at London University and Oxford, he joined Hoffman-La Roche in 1964.

He immediately made his mark at the company, but quickly became disillusioned with its unfair trading practices.

At first he felt powerless to act, as he was certain the Swiss Government would ignore one

Ordeal of Briton who revealed price fixing

individual making a case against one of the country's biggest employers. However, in December 1972 Switzerland ratified a free-trade agreement with the EEC, which tied its companies to EEC trade rules.

Mr Adams discussed the problem with his wife Marlene and decided to report Hoffman-La Roche and 21 other multinational companies to the EEC's competition directorate, known as DG4, claiming they had broken part of the Rome Treaty, which forbids companies to "abuse a dominant position in the market".

He cited examples of riboflavin (Vitamin B2), produced by Hoffman-La Roche for \$6 (£4) a kilogram (2.2 lb), being sold for \$33, and ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) costing \$1 a kilogram to produce being sold for \$5.5 outside the US, where the price was \$3.80.

He agreed to EEC requests to produce internal documents to support his allegations, but

emphasized that his identity must never be disclosed.

Hoffman-La Roche's offices in Brussels and Paris were raided by DG4 in October, 1974, and Mr Adams maintains the documents he had handed over were shown to the company's managers.

His ordeal began on New Year's Eve, 1974, as he was taking his family to visit his wife's sister in Switzerland. He was arrested at the frontier and after two days' interrogation was charged with giving economic information to a foreign power, and held in Lugano prison.

The authorities warned him against explaining to his wife why he had been arrested. She became increasingly disturbed.

On January 11, 1975, Mr Adams was told his wife was dead. She had hanged herself.

Mr Adams was refused permission to attend her funeral. Throughout this time, DG4 was unaware of what had

happened to him. Eventually four fellow-prisoners contacted the EEC after their release.

Pressure was put on the Swiss, yet it was three months before Mr Adams was released on bail. The Director-General of DG4, Herr Willi Schleider, warned him to get out of Switzerland as quickly as he could, and he jumped bail eight months later.

In July, 1976, Mr Adams was tried in his absence and found guilty of persistent economic espionage. He was given a 12-month suspended sentence.

The EEC fined Hoffman-La Roche about £280,000, which was reduced to £150,000 by the European Court of Justice.

Mr Adams returned to Italy, but when his farming project ran into difficulties, he was arrested and spent 54 days in jail in 1979-80 on fraud charges before winning his release.

In 1981 he sought refuge in Britain with his three daughters. Law report, page 31

Floods cut off drinking water in Washington

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

The death toll in the American floods rose to 36 yesterday, with more than 40 people missing. There was a flood alert in Washington as the level of the Potomac rose. Damage in four states ran into hundreds of millions of dollars.

With water everywhere, there was nevertheless a shortage of drinking water. Usual supplies were contaminated with sewage, chemicals and dead animals. People were ordered to boil their water, and dairies were asked by the authorities to provide water in cartons.

Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland have been hit by four days of heavy rain, the final fling of

Hurricane Juan. Hundreds of homes and businesses are submerged. Many houses have been swept away. More than 2,000 people remain homeless.

A state of emergency was declared in Richmond, Virginia, as the James river, in full spate, threatened the central area and a main highway. Sandbag walls were built as the National Weather Service predicted the river would rise 20ft above the normal flood level.

The Georgetown area of Washington was threatened as the Potomac rose steadily throughout the day. The Lincoln, Jefferson and Washington monuments were closed to tourists.

NEW MATERIALS



Even high technology begins with the basics. That's why Hitachi has always placed special emphasis on developing and producing materials for use in its own products. Over the past half century, independent R&D has led us to breakthroughs in metal alloys, electrical insulators, chemicals and magnetic materials. And by applying uncommon ideas to common materials, we're creating super-substances with features previously undreamed of.

Like turning lead into gold

Today, the results of Hitachi research are in use all around you. Business printers achieve higher resolution thanks to such exotic-sounding materials as "organic photoconductors." Ultrahigh-capacity floppy disks are being created with our "amorphous thin film" alloys. Turbines rely on our structural alloys. Lightweight parts for automobile turbochargers and engines are being made from our fine ceramics, as are packages for advanced microchips.

In fact, we are constantly coming up with innovations and new applications. One is a silicon-carbide (SiC) material that rivals diamond in its ability to combine incompatible characteristics: high electrical resistance

and high thermal conductivity. Because it can be inexpensively produced, SiC is opening a variety of possibilities, such as powerful X-ray generating equipment that will lead to new medical breakthroughs.

The best of worlds is yet to come

Our vision of the future includes video disks that can be erased and re-recorded because they are made of a temperature-sensitive metal that stores images and sounds as bits of alterable colour. Energy-generating fusion reactors that will use special ceramic refractories for core linings. And much, much more.

We'd like you to share in the benefits of our scientific research, covering the next generation of robots, sensors and other electronic devices. For improved business efficiency. For a higher quality of life. Two goals we've pursued for 75 years as part of our commitment to a better world through electronics.



WE BELIEVE NEW MATERIALS DETERMINE THE SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME



HITACHI

هكذا من الأصل

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

Big changes expected as Poland's new Premier prepares team

From Roger Boyes

KEY DATES

Born 1928; graduated in foreign trade and economics; Katowice Economics Academy 1951; joined Communist party 1953; rector of Katowice academy 1975-82; elected to Central Committee and Politburo 1981; became Katowice party chief, made Deputy Prime Minister and put in charge of management of economy 1982.

and half years, and the main beneficiary. 56-year-old Professor Messner, is unmistakably the general's man. He appears to be a technocrat rather than a zealous reformer, a man who looks for practical solutions rather than dreaming up liberal blueprints for Poland.

Reformers are not encouraged by Professor Messner's



Professor Messner: very much Jaruzelski's man

recent comments at the Katowice steelworks. There, on his home-ground, he defended plans for merging about 60 steel mills with metal-processing companies to form one huge industrial combine.

Worker co-management councils think that this will extinguish the last spark of industrial democracy, while academic economists think it is a retreat from the principles of decentralizing the economy, encouraging profitability and the cautious play of market forces.

If Professor Messner is prepared to let that happen to steel, it is only a short step towards creating monopolies in the electronics sector, and the reform programme will unravel.

His Government will have a number of priorities: improving productivity, streamlining the engineering industry, enforcing worker discipline, making propaganda sharper-edged and more aggressively socialist while at the same time easing censorship in some cultural fields, boosting consumer supplies, and dismantling the rationing system.

As is now well known, Professor Messner broke his back a year ago when a wild bear crashed into the windshield of his official car. He will have to conserve his energy and delegate.

But this fits well enough into General Jaruzelski's master plan.



Paris-based journalists at Agence France-Presse deciding yesterday to extend their pay strike pending a ballot to consider whether the action should spread worldwide.

Judge orders end to US spy trial

From Ivor Davis

Los Angeles

A US district judge yesterday declared a mistrial in the espionage case of Richard Miller, the first Federal Bureau of Investigation agent ever charged with spying, after the jurors admitted they were "hopelessly deadlocked".

The ruling came after the jury had deliberated for 14 days and the foreman said their last vote showed them deadlocked 10 to two for conviction on the three most serious

espionage charges, and 11 to one for conviction on four other spy counts.

Rejecting the prosecution's demands that he order the jury to continue deliberating, Judge David Kenyon noted: "If we push these people any further in terms of asking them to stay, we run the clear risk of getting a verdict not based on the right reasons".

The mistrial was seen as a big blow against the Government which had pressed for conviction since the trial began on August 6. The ruling

followed the earlier convictions of the accused co-conspirators in the alleged spy plot, the Russian emigrés Svetlana and Nikolai Ogorodnikov.

Mr William Webster, Director of the FBI, had called the case an embarrassing chapter in the FBI's history.

US Attorney, Mr Robert Bonner, who headed the prosecution, said that Miller, aged 48, who is in custody, will be retried on the same seven espionage counts accusing him of passing secret FBI documents to the Soviet Union.

Union links cost 1,600 Indonesians their jobs

From Our Correspondent Jakarta

Indonesia's Labour Minister confirmed yesterday that more than 1,600 people suspected of past affiliations with a communist trade union had been dismissed from oil companies in Indonesia and gave a warning that the dismissals could continue in other sectors and could reach 6,000.

The statement by the Minister, Mr Sudomo, was carried by the national news agency, Antara.

Oil company sources in Jakarta said they estimated dismissals in the oil sector alone had already reached 2,000 and included young and old, experienced engineers and unskilled labourers. The sources said that in some cases an employee had a family member associated with the 20-year-old union, which was banned with the Indonesian Communist Party in 1965 following an abortive communist-backed coup.

A spokesman for the Indonesian state oil company Pertamina said that he thought the dismissals had "almost finished", but added: "who knows?" The dismissals were ordered by the state security agency, Kopkamtib, and not by the state oil company, which had lost some 960 employees in the purge.

Mr Sudomo, did not specify which other sectors might be affected by the purge.

Origins of M-19

Bogotá siege revives fear of civil war

From Geoffrey Matthews

Bogotá

The April 19 Movement (M-19) takes its name from the date of the 1970 presidential election, at which, many Colombians are convinced, ballot-rigging by the Liberal and Conservative political establishments robbed a populist Perón-style alliance of victory.

Formed three years later, the movement vowed to fight to restore democracy. One of its first acts was to steal Simón Bolívar's sword from a Bogotá museum, deeming the ruling oligarchy unfit to be guardians of such a relic.

However, with the siege of the Palace of Justice in Bogotá this week, M-19 has recalled another, even more traumatic April date in modern Colombian history, April 9, 1948.

On that day Jorge Eliecer Gaitán was assassinated. He had risen from working-class origins to become the populist left-wing leader of the Liberal Party. He was a spell-binding orator and much-loved man - a shoo-in, everyone agreed, at the next presidential election.

His murder by a madman triggered what came to be known as the Bogotazo, a week of riots which left the city centre in smouldering ruins and 5,000 dead, and took Colombia to the brink of revolution. Indeed, a young student from Cuba briefly visiting Bogotá at the time has since often observed: "I was bloodied in revolution in Bogotá on April 9, 1948." His name: Fidel Castro.

Revolution did not occur. Instead, there was a collapse of order, and a decade of civil conflict erupted known as La Violencia, it was between Liberals and Conservatives, mainly fought in the countryside. An estimated 300,000 people were killed.

There are fears in Bogotá now that M-19's latest action could plunge the country into another civil war.

M-19 has always been strong on populism and vague on ideology. It has had links with Colonel Gaddafi of Libya and Dr Castro, and with Colombia's cocaine barons.

Its previous most spectacular action was the takeover of the Dominican Republic's embassy in Bogotá in 1980, when it held most of the city's foreign diplomatic corps hostage for two months to bring international attention to violations of human rights under the Liberal government.

A year later Colombia broke off diplomatic relations with Cuba after a big M-19 uprising. The Government said the guerrillas had been trained in Cuba.

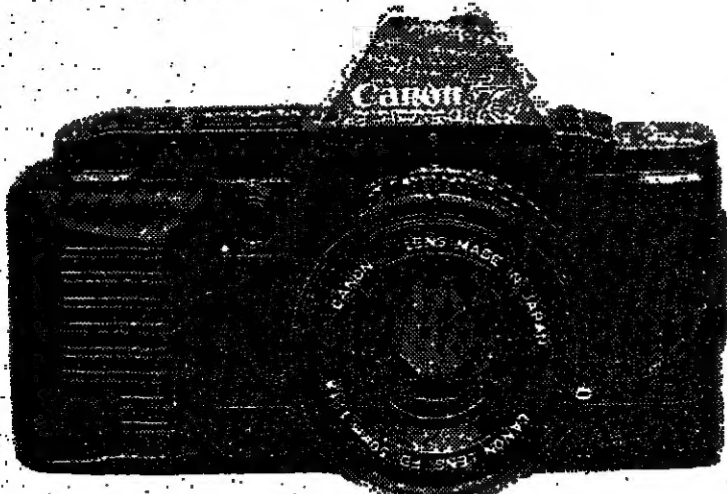
Air India case police raid homes of Sikhs

Ottawa - Police investigating the crash of the Air India flight in the Atlantic in June have carried out a series of raids on the homes of Sikhs living in Vancouver (John Best writes.) At least one man was arrested and goods were seized in the raids on Wednesday night.

The plane went down off the south coast of Ireland on a flight from Montreal to India via London. All 329 people on board most of them Canadians born in India, were killed.

There have been suggestions that the crash might have been caused by a bomb placed on the aircraft by Sikh extremists campaigning for an independent Sikh homeland in Punjab.

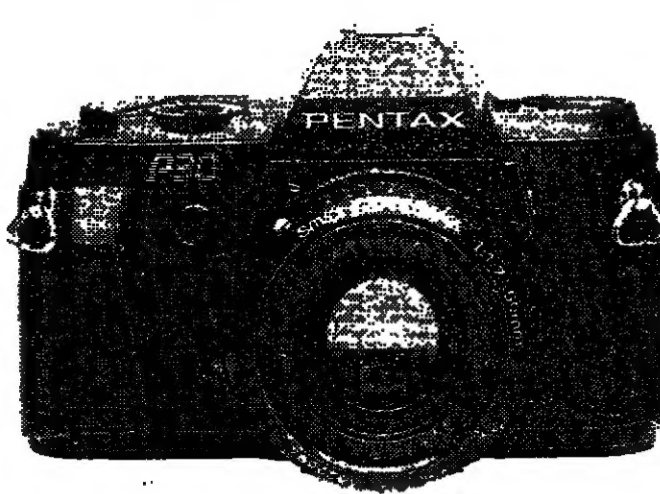
Can you beat Boots prices?



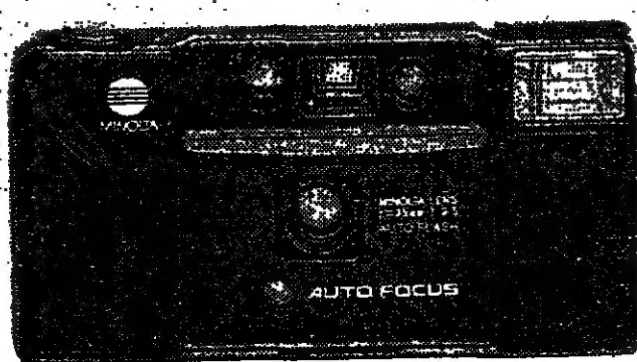
CANON T70. £239.95



CANON SPRINT. £89.95



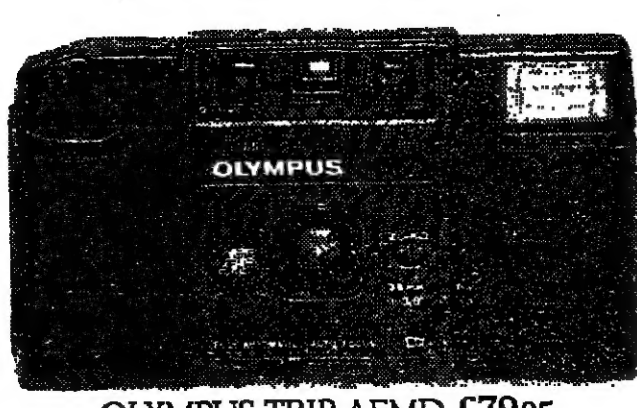
PENTAX P30. £139.95



MINOLTA AFE. £84.95



PENTAX PINO. £39.95



OLYMPUS TRIP AFMD. £79.95

The answer's in the negative.

At Boots we are taking our price pledge into hitherto unexposed areas. From hi-fi to hair conditioners. From food processors to toys. Right now we'd like you to focus on our cameras. You can't buy any of the cameras we show here cheaper in your neighbour-

hood. We know, because we've checked. But to be absolutely sure we give you this price pledge:

If you buy one of these cameras from Boots and within seven days you find you can buy it cheaper anywhere else in your town, we'll refund the difference.

Buy now. There's still time to catch the autumn leaves, Christmas lights and snowball fights. Good shooting.



PRICE PLEDGE
—Unbeatable prices—

Available from larger branches subject to availability. Boots Charge Card, Access and Barclaycard accepted. Ask for full written details of Boots Charge Card from Sales Promotion Department. Boots The Chemist Limited, Nottingham NG2 3AA. Credit Broker: APR 29.9% variable.

SPECTRUM

Twenty years ago today Britain's first Race Relations Act entered the statute books

Equal under the law?

Despite legislation and changes in the social climate, life has hardly become easier for Britain's ethnic minorities. Is the law at fault? Pat Healy reports

Pauline Crabbe arrived on a banana boat from Jamaica in 1919 six years after John Archer was elected, in Battersea, as Britain's first black mayor. She did not realize that she, too, was black for another 50 years, when Mr Enock Powell made his "rivers of blood" speech and she found he was referring to her.

Suddenly his warnings made her aware that she was not, after all, as welcome as she had believed. Now retired, she was Britain's first black woman magistrate and had a distinguished career in social work. She still says she has never experienced any discrimination personally.

Cecil Sampson, now a case worker at the law centre in troubled Tottenham, has a former policeman in Guyana. Mr Sampson arrived here in 1957. "It was vastly different then", he says. "At first people were welcoming. Then the numbers began to increase and signs started going up in landlords' windows saying: 'No niggers', 'No coloureds'."

When Mr Sampson wanted to buy a house in Holloway he had to get a white friend to buy it for him because the owner refused to sell to Mr Sampson. When he walked into an office as a job vacancy was being put up in the window he was told the job had already gone.

It was those kinds of experiences that led articulate professional black people to agitate for a law to stop all black people losing out in access to credit facilities, decent housing and jobs. Numerous private members' Bills were introduced in the Commons between 1950 and 1964, but failed.

The first measure, introduced by the Labour Government in 1965, received Royal Assent on November 8. It outlawed discrimination in public places, but enforcement was not subject to criminal law.

The Race Relations Board, the agency given the task of enforcing the law, was equipped with few powers, and the Act did not cover the main areas of discrimination.

The deficiencies were quickly recognized. A second Act followed in 1968, covering employment and housing, giving the board new powers, but still with limited remedies.

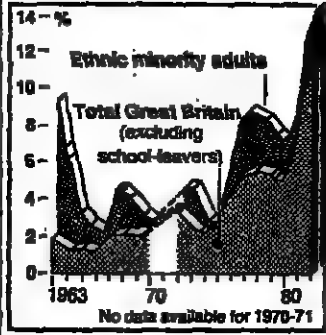
The present Race Relations Act, passed in 1976, was a radical new measure. It introduced the much broader concept of equality between the races and covered indirect discrimination for the first time.



Promised land: West Indians arriving at Victoria Station from Southampton in 1956

THE FACTS BEHIND THE COLOUR GAP

The most comprehensive source of information about the relative disadvantage of black people compared with white in Britain is the surveys carried out since 1966 by the Policy Studies Institute. The last, published in July 1984, and based on data collected in 1982, found that 20 years of race relations legislation had done little to improve the condition of black people, who remain worse housed, lower paid and at the bottom of the labour market when in work, but more likely than whites to be unemployed. The following are some selected statistics from *Black and White Britain: The Third PSI Survey*.



Registered unemployment among the general population and ethnic minorities. The gap grows with increasing unemployment. Source: Home Office Research Study No 68

EDUCATION

Highest qualification of 16-24 year olds (males %)			
	White	West Indian	Asian
Degree	4	less than 0.5	5
GCE A level/HND	8	6	14
O level/ONCD	21	32	28
CSE	34	24	18
No qualifications	27	35	35
Completing education at 17 or over	29	41	58

It also made positive discrimination in strictly limited circumstances lawful for the first time.

The Act also introduced the Commission for Racial Equality (CRE) in place of both the board and the Community Relations Commission. The new body was given a crucial new power, to conduct strategic investigations without first needing evidence of discrimination. That power has now been taken away by a House of

Lords decision, and its restoration is demanded in reform proposals presented to the Home Secretary in June.

Mr Peter Newsam, chairman of the CRE, said then that "the need for effective legislation to promote racial equality is, if anything, greater now than it was in 1976".

The evidence for that statement is clear. The Policy Studies Institute (PSI), which has investigated the state of race relations in Britain more con-

HOUSING CONDITIONS			
	White %	West Indian %	Asian %
Detached	21	18	1
Semi-detached	36	36	15
Terraced	30	31	66
Flat/other	12	15	22

WEEKLY EARNINGS (average, males)			
	White	West Indian	Asian
England & Wales	£128.90	£110.20	
North West	£141.50	£98.60	
East Midlands	£135.40	£98.00	
London	£129.90	£118.70	

JOBS (males, %)						
	White		West Indian		Asian	
	1974	1982	1974	1982	1974	1982
Professional, employer, manager	23	22	2	7	7	14
Skilled manual and foremen	42	44	59	48	40	36
Semi-skilled manual	12	11	23	23	30	31
Unskilled manual	6	3	9	11	11	5

ACTION UNDER THE ACT

How the CRE deals with complaints:

Complaints registered with the Commission in 1984

Employment	765
Non-Employment	410
Not covered by Act	27
Total	1202
Committee decisions 1984	
No assistance	324
No further assistance	507
Commission representation	48
Legal representation	185
Withdrawn	127
Total	1189
Results 1984	
Settled privately	38
Successful after hearing	18
Dismissed after hearing	52
Total	108

Discrepancies in the figures result from the fact that some cases may not be decided until a subsequent year. Source: CRE Annual Report 1984

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 795)

ACROSS
1 Swamp (6)
5 Follow-up (6)
8 Coastal inlet (3)
9 Infer logically (6)
10 Jump at (4,2)
11 Army runabout (4)
12 Manicure capital (3)
14 Brand (6)
17 Smart (6)
19 Lightning conductor inventor (8)
22 Honda (4)
24 Cloth dealer (4)
25 Team (6)
26 Light point (3)
27 Tension (6)
28 Deer horn (6)

DOWN
2 Fix (5)
3 Interloper (7)
4 US non-toll highway (7)
6 Fashion shop (5)
7 So-called (5)
13 Nought (3)
14 Noisy (7)
15 Musical text (7)
16 Noisy (7)
17 Musical text (7)
18 Feet (7)
19 Grassy (5)
20 MCC home (5)
21 Sudden thrust (5)

SOLUTION TO No 794

ACROSS: 8 African violet 9 Beg 10 Unethical 11 Genil 13 Triceps 16 Skiered 19 Elite 22 Accordant 24 Dab 25 Bosworth Field 26 Goshawk 27 Origin 28 Acquaint 29 Intent 30 With 31 Cliche 32 Stylus 33 Elk 34 Identity 35 Pit 36 Shabby 37 Incise 38 Dearth 39 Indeed 40 Embody 41 Road

How Uncle Sam fell in love...

When the Princess of Wales arrives in the United States tomorrow, she will find the nation already at her feet, writes Michael Binyon



American Press coverage: prying into royal privacy

The five-day visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the United States has generated an obsessive and almost inexplicable curiosity among Americans. Young and old, white and black, East Coast establishment and hicks from the midwest plains - all appear overcome with "Di-mania" as the Press called it. The Royal Family has been here before, but never has the expectation been so palpating, the social jostling for invitations so frenzied, the baying of the social newsmen so raucous.

Americans themselves are bemused by it all. They have tried to explain to themselves what it is that has generated such excitement. And they have come up with one simple answer. Princess Di, as she is known here, she has never been to the United States before, and is undoubtedly one of the most talked-about and written-about women in the world. Americans want to know why. She is a celebrity in a country that idolizes celebrities, particularly those who have no real achievements to their name but exist on their looks, their status and their lifestyle. Diana epitomizes all three.

But it is not simply the glamour: there are plenty of women as beautiful who have taken coffee at the White House, and just as many with equal charm and self-assurance. It is the aura of remoteness, the sense that the Princess, for all her apparent modernity, belongs to an ancient and closed society America has never known and can never penetrate. Even more tantalizing is the fact that, in a very American sense, Diana herself did what all Americans want to do: she made it. Not born royal, she is the stuff of every child's fairy story, the shy young girl who was plucked from obscurity and married a handsome Prince.

Yet she is clearly still herself, a young woman who wants to look pretty and meet film stars (she particularly requested an invitation for Clint Eastwood to the White House dinner). What daring to wear a low-cut dress! What refreshing cheek to wear a diamond necklace, a present from the Queen, as a headband! Americans are individuals and democrats who love pomp but have no time for pomposity, who are fascinated by tradition but do not like things to be traditional. Princess Di seemed to them to have it all.

And then, of course, there is just that hint of scandal, so essential to any real-life drama. Are the royal couple happily married? Is she really Princess Peabrain or is there a sharper, more intellectual side to her? If the American Press could crack Watergate, surely it can find the truth behind the royal facade? But the Americans do not really want it to. "Dynasty Di" or "The Windsors" has been compared to prime-time soap opera, but in their heart of hearts Americans yearn for mystery and symbol, exclusivity and the closed doors that guard the palace from prying eyes.

For Americans have an ambiguous attitude to monarchy. Made up of people whose ancestors fled European tyrannies, reared on a tradition of equality and free republican spirit, the United States still feels a lack of symbol at the centre, a living focus for its traditions and values. It has a flag, of course, and the presidency. But the flag cannot adopt the patriotic sentiment and the presidency, being politically partisan, cannot impartially unify and represent the nation as well as a monarch. Americans therefore vicariously adopt the monarchy they feel closest to - which happens to be the British one. They may be made uncomfortable by dim 18th-century memories of George III, but Americans of all ethnic groups still feel a curious bond to the British Royal Family, because of the common language, the common culture.

Many Americans would dismiss the idea that they bank for the old European symbols. But they often do. Mrs Jacqueline Kennedy brought something of that to the White House, and Nixon tried to dress up the White House guards in ceremonial uniforms, with pom-poms and tassels. They looked so laughably silly that the plan was "quickly" dropped. But ceremony is sought in the person of the President, and one reason for Mr Reagan's popularity is his intuitive understanding of that. Both he and his wife manage to convey a sense of regal grace, an aloofness from the hurly-burly of ordinary life. It is what Americans found lacking in the simple, down-to-earth Carter.

The association of the Reagans with the royal couple, who will go to the White House for coffee immediately on arrival here, enhances the image of both couples. The Princess of Wales will join Mrs Reagan in visiting a centre for drug rehabilitation, and the concern demonstrated by the pinnacles of society for its drop-outs makes a vitally important point to the millions of television viewers.

In the same way, Americans have applauded Prince Charles's deep concern about urban and racial unrest in Britain regardless of whether he really made the remarks, or whether they should have been reported.

The exaggerated Press build-up to the visit has, of course, created a counter-reaction. A recent poll by the *Washington Post* discovered widespread indifference, with 67 per cent saying they had no opinion of the Prince and 58 per cent saying the same about his wife. Only a paltry 29 per cent approved of Prince Charles, while Diana's rating was a bit higher at 38 per cent. The result looks baffling at first - until one remembers the reaction of many American celebrities who have been invited to dinners and garden parties on previous royal visits. They, too, feigned indifference. But all took immense care to dress and behave appropriately. And when the moment of introduction came, even Muhammad Ali was a trembling nervous jelly before the Queen.

And, in a very American way, the market cannot be wrong. With Princess Di look-alike competitions, Princess Di fashions and hair-dos, publication of the Princess Di handbook, there clearly is an interest. Cynics have even tried totalling the cash value of the visit's effect on British exports, culture and tourism. It amounts to several million dollars. The five-day visit is one of the most cost-effective export campaigns Britain has ever undertaken.

THE ROYAL ITINERARY

TOMORROW

8.45: Prince and Princess of Wales arrive at Edwards Air Force Base. They will stay at the British Embassy residence during visit.
11.00: Coffee at the White House with President and Mrs Reagan.
1.00: Tree-planting ceremony at British Embassy, followed by lunch.
3.00: Charles visits the American Institute of Architects for briefing on community architecture. He will also view the 1814 Treaty of Ghent that ended the 1812 Anglo-American War.
3.10: Diana, accompanied by Mrs Barbara Bush, visits the Washington Home for Incurables supported by the British Embassy.
7.30: White House dinner given by the President and Mrs Reagan.

SUNDAY

10.00: Morning service at Washington Cathedral.
11.15: Prince and Princess visit "The treasure houses of Britain" exhibition at the National Gallery.
3.00: Dinner at the British residence.
MONDAY
10.00: Prince and Princess visit the "Best of Britain" promotion at J.C. Penny department store at Springfield Mall, Virginia.
11.30: British Embassy reception followed by private lunch.
1.45: Charles arrives at the Library of Congress for discussion on George III and the American Constitution.
2.05: Diana and Nancy Reagan arrive at drug rehabilitation centre in Springfield, Virginia.
4.00: Prince and Princess lay wreath in Arlington Cemetery.
7.45: Dinner in the National Gallery, followed by reception.

TUESDAY

10.00: Prince and Princess depart for Palm Beach, Florida.
3.00: Charles plays in polo match at Palm Beach polo and country club.
8.00: Dinner given in honour of Dr Armand Hammer for his contributions to United World College.

WEDNESDAY

9.55: Prince and Princess fly from Palm Beach to London.

SATURDAY

START THE WEEKEND WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS, STIMULATES, AMUSES AND PROVOKES

Portfolio £22,000 to be won

●Slippery choice: Favourite ski resorts of the famous

●Deadly deed: Antonia Fraser's new thriller

●His nibs: The art of collecting fountain pens

PLUS: News from home and abroad; review of the latest paperback; Drink on Christmas; Hampers: Shopping on 'party catering and Christmas cards; Critics' choice of the week's films, theatre, music and art; In the Garden, Bridge Chess; and prize crossword

Can you always get your copy of The Times?

Dear Newsagent, please deliver/save me a copy of The Times

Name

Address

ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS IN MEDICAL RESEARCH YES OR NO

Would you give insulin to a diabetic child?		
Would you retain Society's hard won control over polio, diphtheria, TB and smallpox?		
Would you agree we must have medicines and vaccines which have been tested for safety?		
Would you agree we need to alleviate and control, for example, cancer, arthritis and multiple sclerosis?		
Would you agree we have to safeguard the future health of the country's population?		

Animal experimentation has made an essential contribution to the control and eradication of serious diseases. This work must continue.

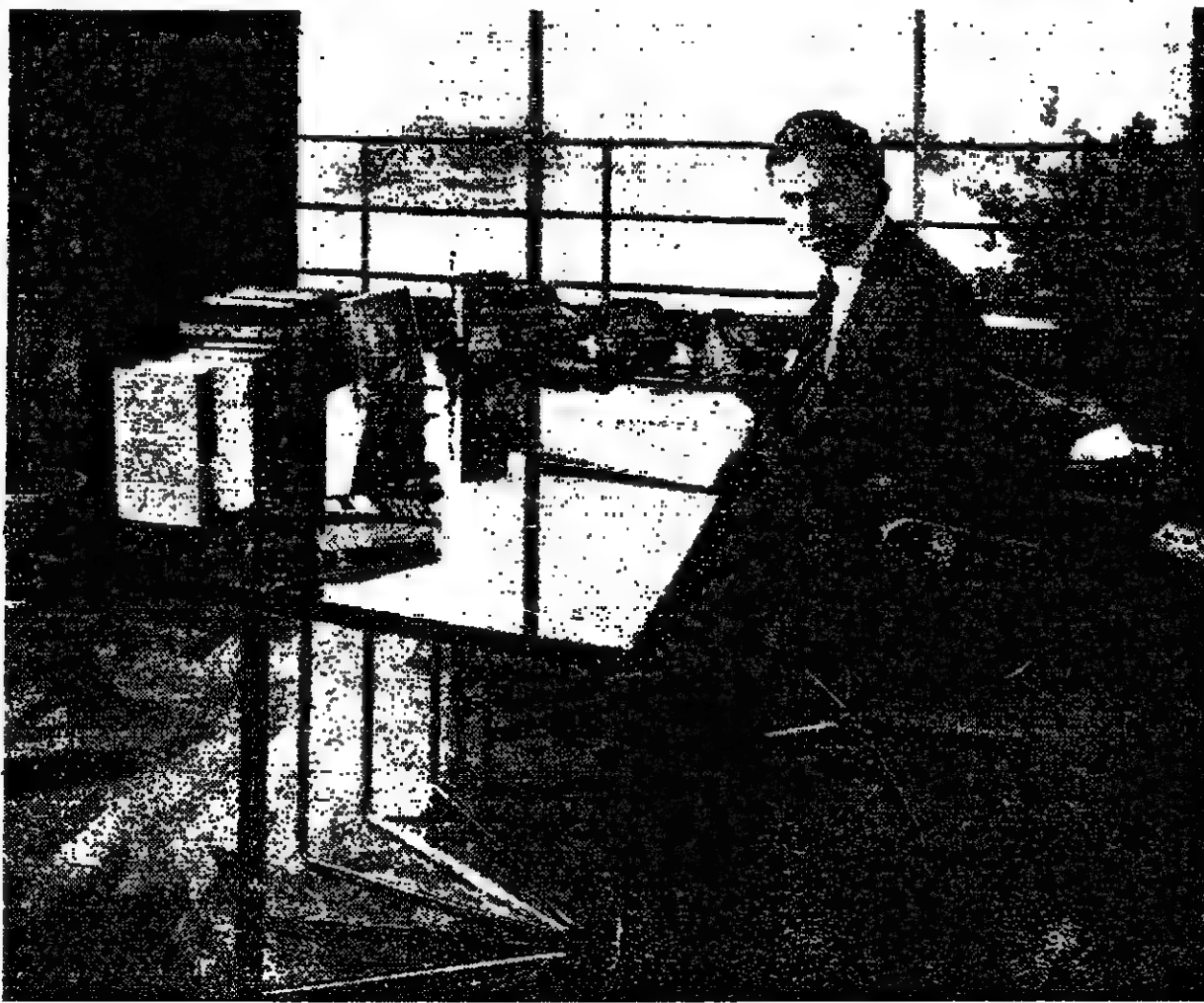
THE RESEARCH DEFENCE SOCIETY

Safeguard your future

RESEARCH DEFENCE SOCIETY, GROSVENOR GARDENS HOUSE, GROSVENOR GARDENS, LONDON SW1W 0BS.

Room at the top for Jeffrey

Jeffrey Archer, suave best-selling author and fast-talking deputy chairman of the Conservative Party, talked to Val Hennessy about unemployment and opportunities for the young



Archer at home: "determined to create real jobs that will last"

Meeting Jeffrey Archer is like being in *Dynasty*. You enter his penthouse pie-à-lit, sink into one of a half-dozen plush, cream sofas and think, as you balance your drink on a smoked-glass coffee table vast enough to display a nonchalant scattering of 100 hardbacks with titles like *Everest*, *The Unconquered Ridge* and *The Conservative Party from Peel to Thatcher*, that Jeffrey has slightly overdone on picture windows.

One glance out at the panoramic view across London would give most people vertigo. It's the sort of sumptuous setting that cries out for shoulder-pads, slinky skirts, a face-lift, a slash of lipstick, intrigue... in fact I feel a bit of a berk perched earnestly in my NHS specs and last year's coat, endeavouring to steer the conversation towards government strategy on youth employment while the deputy chairman of the Conservative Party sits, exuding complicity, wearing Gucci shoes, a gleaming Longines watch and trouser creases sharp enough to draw blood.

He likes to be called "Jeffrey", Mrs Thatcher calls him "Jeffrey", never "Jeff". And according to his headquarters handout he is "deeply committed to fostering on others, especially the young, the idea that you can achieve what you aim for if you are prepared to work hard and not frightened to seek your fortune in other than your own backyard."

Which is exactly the point I intend to raise once Jeffrey has calmed down, sorted out tomorrow's squash game, and dismissed a mysteriously hovering cab-driver.

"I've just sold options on serialization rights of my book *Not a Penny More, Not a Penny Less* to the BBC for exactly £58", chuckles Jeffrey, who has the sort of face that springs to mind whenever you see the sign **SMART BOY WANTED** in grocer shop windows. "Now why did I do that? Guess?" Hazzarding a guess that he did it because he doesn't need any more money, I sip my cup of tea and he roars: "No, I sold it rather appropriately for the necessary television licence!" He beams, I beam back. The autumn sun beams cruelly

through the picture windows illuminating the deep laughter-lines etched round Jeffrey's shrewd eyes.

Right Jeffrey, I begin, whipping out a fast-flowing slide-tape. Down to business. Thousands of parents were outraged by your recent pronouncement that youngsters are unwilling to work. Indeed, if I may permit a personal note to intrude, my own 19-year-old son with six O-levels and a City and Guilds qualification is unable to find work and exists on £22.50 weekly dole money.

Furthermore, many of my friends have similar unemployed youngsters with A-levels, university degrees professional qualifications... we represent the "middle class", the traditional bastion of Tory support, the advocates of the work ethic and we are all extremely anxious. We want to know what the Government is doing to enhance the life-chances of our offspring.

It is like slamming your foot down forcefully on the accelerator. Jeffrey revs up and delivers: "First let me say that the remark you refer to was, I regret, taken out of context. I've had so much trouble since - hundreds of angry letters, I have been up every night replying to each one - and I honestly do not want to discuss the matter further."

"I am very sorry about your son, about all the unemployed sons. However, it must be realized that there are 13 million unemployed people in Europe so this is not only a British problem. This Government has, since 1983, created 620,000 jobs compared with 200,000 in the rest of Europe put together..."

Jeffrey breaks off and calls across the room to his young, furiously typing personal assistant. "David, pass me a blue sheet. You know how touchy I am at the moment on the unemployment topic. Let's get these figures right..."

David, about the same age as my son and, as Jeffrey explains, "very bright, just down from Oxford, and hoping to become an MP", smartly hands over a blue sheet of paper. Consulting it Jeffrey replies: "This Government has provided £2 billion

to help one million school children. Since April 1983 we provided up to a year's work-based training for over 700,000 school-leavers, two-thirds of whom have gone into a job, further education, or training."

Handing back the blue sheet he adds: "These figures show clearly our deep concern. Lord Young spelt out at Blackpool exactly what we hope to achieve for young people. What? 'We know it is no easy task. It angers me when I hear the Labour Party say that we lack compassion, while I watch a minister like Lord Young doing absolutely everything in his power to solve a seemingly insoluble problem.'"

Yes, but what did Lord Young spell out at Blackpool? That we are determined to create real jobs that will last, and not invented jobs that have no real substance."

A bewildered pause here. Lord Young's job creation plans are still not altogether clear and certainly won't offer immediate hope to all those young people who mutter "no future" as they eke out their barked beans in dingy bedsits subsidized by the DHSS. So how can youngsters be expected to vote when they feel woefully ignored by politicians? Jeffrey declares that the Conservative Party has never ignored the young. Neither has it stooped to street level to capture the youth vote.

It has no intention of going to Neil Kinnock's gimmicky extremes of twanging guitars and making pacy pop videos, he says. No way. Neil Kinnock has worked it all out very cleverly but the young aren't fooled. He shakes his head, then nods it solemnly when I suggest that it will

take considerably more than twanging guitars to politicize an indifferent, disillusioned, economically disenfranchised generation.

Returning to Jeffrey's now infamous phrase about the young being unwilling to quit their own backyard in the search for work I remind him that they are not all dynamic, confident, resourceful types. Most are vulnerable, wanting to stay near families and friends. "I realize that now", Jeffrey confesses darkly. "I realize that now. But I do listen to what youngsters say."

"I was at a school this morning... David? Which school was it, David? Pass me my sheet. Near Gosport. Alverstoke... where a highly articulate 16-year-old boy made a great impression on me. His well-informed list of questions included: 'Why don't the Conservatives have a massive government spending programme to solve unemployment?' and 'Why not give teachers bigger pay packets in recognition of their important work?' I offered him the old trick - no, 'trick' is the wrong word, put 'truth'. I said 'Where does the money come from? There's no such thing as 'Government Money'."

"I asked him 'What does your father do?' The lad replied 'boat building'. His father also pays tax. Right, I said, tax is real money. That's what the government gathers from all people to pay for the unemployed, teachers, hospitals..."

But hang on a minute, Jeffrey. If you'd asked "what does your father do" in Liverpool, say, or Crewe, the children might have replied "nothing" or even "I haven't got one". How then would you explain the link between father's income tax and government money? Beads of perspiration glist on Jeffrey's brow in the light from the picture windows. He hurries me a glance like a stink bomb.

In Britain 87 per cent of the population are earning. Never exaggerate the unemployment figures. At the end of the day there has to be an economic strategy. Labour's policy has always been to spend, spend, spend, and then to borrow, borrow, borrow. The Conservative Party has always believed in earn, earn, earn, and then pay with real money. Don't think I'm not worried about unemployment. Believe me if I had a magic wand I'd be up all night, or all day, rather, waving it."

Jeffrey admits that he occasionally worries about his own young sons. And yes, he would be horrified if they wound up with UB40 forms and £22.50 dole money a week. "One would hope", begins Jeffrey, looking almost horrified enough to dive through the picture windows, "that one had created an attitude that made them search for work very widely before giving up. Parental teaching and the idea of work ethic should go on continuously over the years. I don't believe in half measures."

The hormone at the root of ambition



MEDICAL BRIEFING

A normally timid person can turn into an ambitious leader if there is the slightest increase of the hormone testosterone in his system. Although there is scarcely enough of it in the bloodstream to smear the glass of a small wrist-watch, the hormone is so potent that any imbalance can cause dramatic personality changes.

One iron curtain leader whose behaviour gradually softened had a personality change because his testicles atrophied as a result of torture earlier in his life, according to informed sources. The immediate effect of atrophy of the testes, whether from mumps, bacterial infection or trauma, is to destroy the very sensitive cells which produce the sperm.

But the Leydig cells, where the hormone is made, are much more rugged. Atrophy does affect them and there is a testosterone loss, but it occurs slowly and progressively over a 10 to 15-year span, during which time the victim's character gradually softens.

Men have a testosterone level of between 10 and 35 nanomoles

per litre; women between 0.7 and 2.7 nanomoles. These figures are related to the level of a sex hormone binding globulin (SHBG) which by combining with testosterone acts as a balance. It is the level of free testosterone which is important; if the SHBG is high, the high testosterone is counterbalanced.

The free testosterone level in women is particularly important after the menopause. The oestrogen / testosterone / SHBG balance is lost as the ovaries start to atrophy.

At this time of life many women react to the higher proportion of testosterone by becoming more forceful and commanding. It is observed that they tend to be increasingly interested in roles where leadership is important, and are often ambitious to become magistrates, councillors or politicians.

The difference between a testosterone level of one or two nanomoles may be minute, but in a household, or even a country, it can be the difference between tyranny or liberalism.

Distemper jabs to help the family



Distemper jabs for your dog could be vital to the health of the human members of your family, according to a new study which points to dogs as probable carriers of Paget's disease - the main symptom of which is the painful enlargement of the head.

A report in *The Lancet* suggests that the disease may be transmitted by dogs. Paget's victims spend twice as much time with dogs than those who do not and the large number of cases in the North-west of England may be due to the proximity in which people and dogs live there.

It has been known for some years that there is a familiar pattern to the disease: a possible explanation is that the children of dog owners could be expected to grow up to be dog owners in their time. Paget affects 3 per cent of people over 40 and 10 per cent over 80. Men are more likely to suffer than women.

Viral particles have been discovered in the bones and although the virus has never been identified, the possibility now occurs that it could be canine distemper. In that case the immunization of all dogs against distemper becomes an important preventative human health measure.

The disease alters the architecture of the skeleton, the commonly affected sites being the skull, pelvis, thighs, legs, spine, collar bone or upper arm. Damage to the nervous system can result from changes in the spine, deafness may follow pressure on the eighth nerve and joints may become arthritic.

When you don't need to get the needle



In a few cases, the time honoured blood test may give way to the spit test. A Sheffield rheumatologist in the 1980s showed that some blood tests could be replaced by using saliva instead. He proved that, although there was no overall relationship between blood and spit levels, salivary levels of many individual substances reflect blood levels. The work of Dr Harry West, has, over the past few years, been revived by Professor

Vivian James of St Mary's and Dr Drama Fahmy in Cardiff.

Salivary estimation is particularly accurate for measuring steroids, including sex hormones, which make it a useful procedure in fertility studies, and the identification of many drugs.

Although it can never replace most blood tests it has advantages. The patients, whose veins are damaged, are spared the anxiety caused by the syringe and needle. In small dribbling children it is easier to collect spit than blood. And for any age group, the specimen can be taken at home, making it possible to take measurements at several different times of the day. But even when the substances are present in the saliva in a large enough quantity to make calculations possible and the patient is prepared to provide saliva, it is imperative that good laboratory technique is available.

A licence to grow for tiny children



A state-owned Swedish firm and a free enterprise American company have combined to produce a genetically engineered growth hormone which will give renewed hope to 1,100 stunted British children.

A licence has now been issued by the DHSS which will allow treatment to resume, after a suspicion that the hormone used previously, which was produced from frozen pituitaries collected from the post-mortem room, might be a source of the virus which causes Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, a fatal progressive dementia.

In Britain, as the post-mortem collected hormone was in short supply, permission to treat any child was given by an expert committee after it could be shown that the lack of stature was due to a deficiency in the growth hormone, KabiVitrum, the company producing the artificial hormone, told *The Times* that they will continue to restrict their promotion to the same group of children, although in the United States the indications for treatment have been much wider and it has been used on children who were unusually short.

Although supplies of growth hormone will now become readily available a vial will cost £28 and a child needs three vials a week until growth stops.

Dr Thomas Stuttford

Too young to be a grandfather

The speed and unexpectedness took my breath away. Still able to look at myself in the shaving mirror now and again without too much pain, making favourable comparison with colleagues and friends when it came to weathering the onslaught of middle-age, the news hit me like a hammer blow delivered somewhere due south of the navel. A grandfather at 48?

I felt a little aggrieved for I had barely recovered from the announcement of the wedding. An 18-year-old daughter intent on matrimony is not, and was not, easily put off the notion. Nor for that matter was an 18-year-old potential son-in-law. Frantic visits to friendly bank managers over, we were reeling back to equilibrium when I was informed that I was married to a grandmother-to-be.

This was a greater shock than the realization that my ménage had suffered a neat loss of 30 per cent and that I had regained control over a bathroom. I knew for a fact that I was not the youngest grandfather-to-be in the Guinness Book of Records, but I surely felt as if I were. While trying

FIRST PERSON

Joseph Kelly

to come to terms with the prospect, daughter delivered the coup de grace, so to speak, by producing a very nice little boy.

My own experience of grandparents was firmly based on dealings with elderly people, mature citizens who looked and acted ageing and aged. I now look quizzically at the queen of the local grandmothers stepping out on her way to the keep-fit and have made the necessary psychological readjustments. She has no intention of being the little old lady in a rocker nor does she intend to let me run to seed. The only running she has in mind is jogging and inevitably I must fall into step.

The addition of a regular visit to Habitat and Motherat, as a normal feature of Saturday shopping,

has left me dumbstruck at the range of chattels, fixtures and general equipment that grandparents can purchase to make straight the way of the infant. And don't be deluded. It's what's in the cradle that rules the world, and those little hands have a death grip on the purse strings.

Readjustments have had to come from me. Among close acquaintances the joshing has now died down about whether I will be called Grandpa, Papa, Grandfather or Gramps. I refuse to reveal the truth. I have learned to tolerate the line that begins, "Ah but you're a grandfather now..." without becoming too sufficed with ill-concealed rage.

I can even manipulate the coach-built pram (payable into the next century; the boy will be paying for it himself) with some expertise as self, daughter and grandson test the parameters of the patience of public transport. There's always one little question however that still itches for an answer. Notwithstanding the evidence of Guinness, a grandfather at 48?

BUY YOUR FUR TODAY - BACK OUR BAGS TOMORROW.

Anyone who spends £650 or more during our special pre-season offer becomes eligible for a two week holiday - worth over £650 - absolutely FREE.

Unbelievable. But true. What's the catch? None. How do we do it? That's our secret. Is it a raffle? No, everybody spending over £650 gets a two week holiday for two on presentation of this ad.

So quick, get packing down to 42 Sloane Street before our holiday offer closes.

*Konrad Furs, acting as agents, also offer six months' interest-free credit on any item over £500. Written details available.

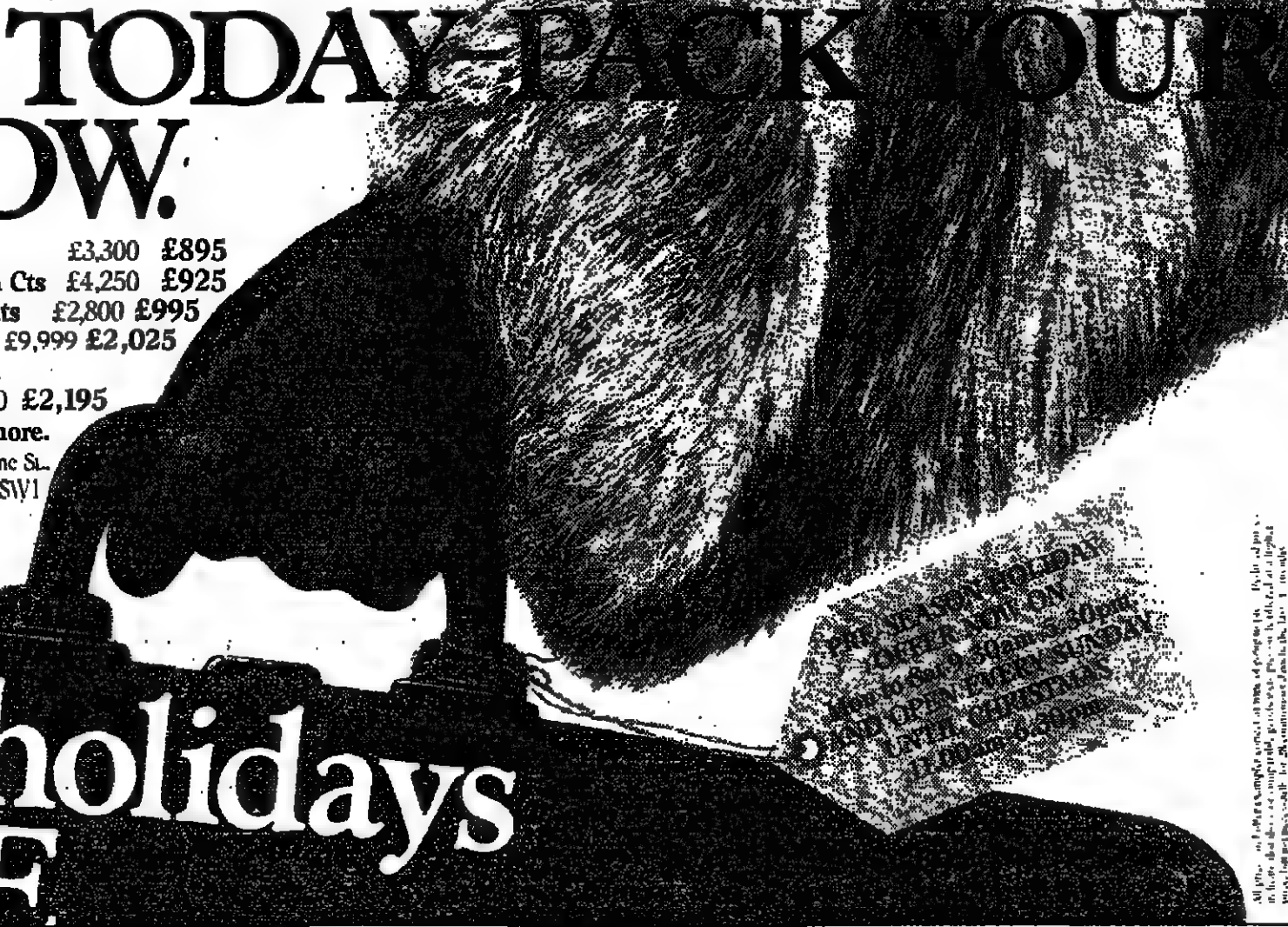
Konrad Furs

Some examples of the Pre-Season prices at Sloane Street.

	RRP	BARGAIN PRICE
Fur Lined Raincoats	£1,150	£197
Mink Jackets	£1,295	£325
Coyote Jackets	£1,199	£425
Stranded Raccoon Jackets	£1,795	£425
Mink Coats	£1,695	£525
Silver Fox Jackets	£2,350	£710

Blue Fox Coats	£3,300	£895
Stranded Raccoon Cts	£4,250	£925
Stranded Mink Jkts	£2,800	£995
Silver Fox Coats	£9,999	£2,025
U.S.A. Dark Mink Coats	£4,650	£2,195
...and hundreds more.		
Konrad Furs, 42 Sloane St.		
Knightsbridge, London SW1		
01-235 2929.		

Two week holidays for 2 - FREE



THE TIMES DIARY

Cat people walk alone

The wildlife organizer of Greenpeace, scientist Mark Glover, has resigned over a decision to stop the organization's worldwide campaign against fur trapping. The decision by Greenpeace International, following lobbying by representatives of North American Indians and Eskimos, was forced on the British branch after it was outvoted at a meeting last month. Now Glover is founding an alternative anti-fur crusading organization, Lynx. Greenpeace UK chairman Bryn Jones has given him permission to use its striking David Bailey "dumb animal" posters and film. Jones says: "It's been a blow but we are doing our own research, not least into the bona fides of those claiming to represent the Indians. Will he be joining Lynx? 'I'm helping Mark because he's a friend - but no, I won't be joining."

Force majeure

An announcement from the Vatican on who is to succeed Archbishop Bruno Heim as papal nuncio to the Court of St James's is overdue by weeks. I now know why. At the time, it was thought that only an earthquake would delay the naming, and that is exactly what happened. Sources tell me the man the Vatican was about to put forward to the Foreign Office for agreement (formal diplomatic notice of acceptability) was the Pope's representative in Mexico City, Archbishop Girolamo Prigione. But the Vatican decided Mexico needed all the support it could get in the earthquake's aftermath. Prigione is still the favourite for London - and for promotion. By an irony of history the papal diplomat in "Catholic" Mexico is a mere apostolic delegate, so a transfer to "Protestant" Britain would move him into the first rank of diplomats, those with full ambassadorial status.

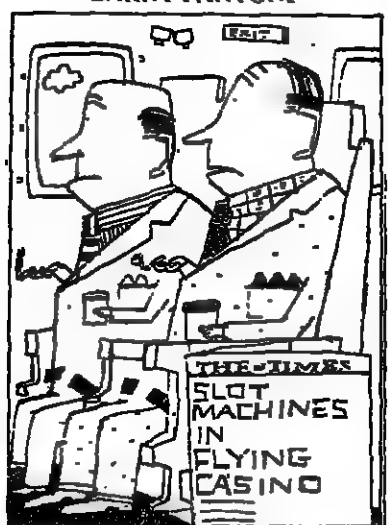
Tongue-tied

Someone should tip David Steel the wink. He has just marked in his public diary: "Nov 13, lunch. Fourth Estate Group of parliamentary correspondents." Poor Steel obviously thinks this could be one event where his purple prose on the likes of Owen will get guaranteed coverage. Far from it. The Fourth Estate is the most secret (and consequently rather pointed) lunch club in the House; not a word can be breathed after the port is drained. When one hack did - probably on the merits of the spotted dick or some such - he was drummed out.

On his Owen

Talking of the pair, Sunday could be David Owen's big day. Two years ago Mrs Thatcher refused to allow the SDP leader to place a wreath at the Cenotaph; last year, after much pleading, both he and David Steel were permitted to do so. This Sunday, however, Steel has let it be known that he may not arrive back in time from Canada to attend the Remembrance service, so Owen may be left to place two wreaths.

BARRY FANTONI



"Don't know much about safety, but a 747 full of 100 people must weigh a hell of a lot"

Petty politics

A vote by Sheffield councillors to ban fairs that give goldfish as prizes has incensed the city's blind leader David Blunkett. Confessing that he'd cherished his goldfish as a child, even though he could not see it, Blunkett - also a dog-lover - warned Labour colleagues: "We're laying ourselves open to ridicule." His pleas for reason unheeded, he ended by storming from the council meeting shouting: "Sentimental twaddle!"

● Following my report yesterday about the CND election entries, an official rang to say the "comedian in their ranks" is John Cox (who is very proud of his entry) and not, as I thought, Vic Allen. The latter, who is standing as CND chair, is the Sheffield Trades Council nominee.

Word from above

A source reads political significance into an unprecedented decision by the British government to allow Aer Lingus to change its call sign from "Aer Lingus" to "Shamrock". "So now you'll have an Irish Republic airline roaring into Heathrow using 'Shamrock' when in fact the shamrock is the emblem for all Ireland," says my informant. "I'm convinced it has something to do with the impending deal between the UK and the Irish Republic."

PHS

Where will tin's corrosion stop?

Michael Prest measures the fallout from the £1 billion crisis among banks and metal dealers

Today, members of the London Metal Exchange are due to take one of the most important decisions in the exchange's long history. The specific item on the agenda is whether to recommence trading in tin, which has been suspended for a fortnight. The ramifications of that decision have made the exchange the epicentre of the most serious financial crisis to afflict the City of London in years.

The cause is £1 billion in debts incurred by the London-based International Tin Council. A great deal is at stake: the solvency of the exchange's members and indeed its very existence; and also the reputation of London as an international marketplace. The integrity of international organizations formed by treaty under the auspices of the United Nations, and the fundamental concept, underpinning all financial dealings, of the sanctity of contract.

The thread binding all these issues together is the serious over-supply in the tin market. For 29 years a floor price for tin has been maintained by the International Tin Council, which at present has six tin-producing members and 16 consumer members, one of which is Britain.

In recent years production has outstripped demand. Tin-producing members of the ITC have imposed export quotas, but even so this year supply is expected to be only 15,000 tonnes less than demand - and tin stocks stand at 100,000 tonnes, or more than six months' demand.

Part of tin's problem has been changing technology. Cans that once used tinplate are now made from

aluminium and plastic. But the ITC itself has contributed to this. As producer members pushed up the minimum price of tin specified in the agreement, other materials became more competitive. At the same time, tin producers which are not members of the ITC increased output. These countries are expected to sell 17,000 tonnes this year.

Britain finds itself in an uncomfortable position. Successive governments have exploited high tin prices to revive Cornwall's ancient tin-mining. Cornwall will produce 5,000 tonnes this year. But production costs are still high, and a price collapse could cost the county thousands of jobs.

At the heart of the ITC's operations is the buffer stock, run by a resourceful Dutchman, Pieter de Koning. He sells when prices rise towards an agreed ceiling, and buys when prices fall. The current floor price, fixed in 1982, was set in Malaysian dollars (since Malaysia is the world's biggest tin producer) at the equivalent of £8,500 a tonne.

In recent months, as the sterling price of tin fell, de Koning was obliged to buy more and more. Banks that financed the buffer stock and metal traders who took advantage of the apparently guaranteed price offered all saw the ITC effectively as a sovereign risk.

Indirectly they were doing business with 22 governments, including all EEC members.

Then on October 24 disaster

struck. De Koning telephoned the exchange to say he had run out of cash and his buffer stock operations would be suspended "indefinitely". The exchange had no choice but to suspend trading in tin.

Production and trading of tin and other metals around the world have stalled. Huge sums are at stake. Apart from the 62,000 tonnes of tin in his buffer stock, de Koning has contracts to buy another 68,000 tonnes, mostly from 15 of the exchange's 28 members. Brokers of the exchange are owed up to £600 million. On top of that the ITC has commitments to other dealers, and owes a group of 16 banks and metal dealers who directly finance the buffer stock £300 million.

All of these debts, amounting to perhaps £1 billion, must be financed. Otherwise several exchange brokers may be forced out of business. Their parent companies will have to decide whether to honour their subsidiaries' debts. The Bank of England believes no banks are threatened, but the ripple effect of failures in the exchange would touch all those firms' clients around the world. The impact on the reputation of the City would be devastating, far worse than last year's collapse of Johnson Matthey Bankers.

Despite repeated pleas from the exchange that time is not on its side, official action has been dilatory. It might be thought that the 22

sovereign signatories to the tin agreement would announce first that they would pay the buffer stock's debts, and argue later about how much and when.

But so far just the British government has said unequivocally that it will pay its share, and Leon Brittan, the Trade and Industry Secretary, whose department is responsible, did not make that statement until a week after the crisis broke.

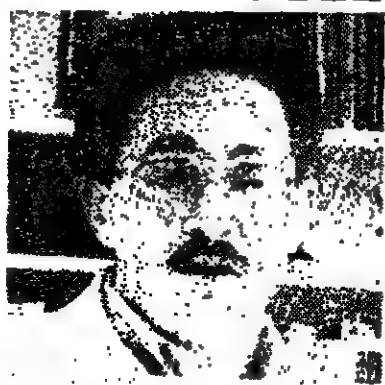
Suggestions that the Bank of England make a bridging loan of perhaps £200 million - the difference between the price at which tin was sold to the ITC and the price at which it might trade again - to exchange members and banks has received no public response. The Bank still nominally "oversees" the London commodity markets, and if the exchange had been a bank the reaction might have been very different. As it is, the exchange brings in £200 million a year in invisible earnings.

The great danger now is that the exchange will be forced to resume tin trading without a buffer stock. In the ensuing chaos, when 15,600 tonnes of tin could come on to the market at cut-throat prices within two weeks of reopening, some firms in the exchange will be under great strain. But it is important that exchange members stand by their obligations as it is that international organizations meet theirs. A failure of both would leave international commerce even riskier than it is now.

The author is financial correspondent of The Times.

Reluctance to admit the truth could spread disaster, reports Alan Stewart

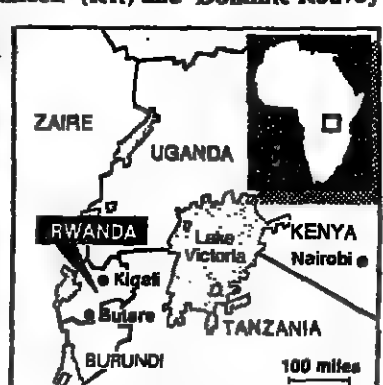
Aids: a deadly silence in Africa



Sounding the alarm: Nathan Clumeck (left) and Dominic Rouvy



Dr Bizimungu: his government in Rwanda disagrees



the Republic of Rwanda, a former Belgian protectorate squeezed between Zaire and Uganda, has the distinction of being Africa's most densely populated country. The people of what is known locally as the country of the thousand hills are spread out in small groups of houses dotted over its rolling countryside.

In Rwanda's two large towns lurks its second, less enviable distinction - the Aids virus. It is present in such force that the International Red Cross recently discovered that one blood donor in five, men and women alike, was infected with it.

The number of Rwandans dead and dying from Aids is not known. A visit to the only hospital in the capital Kigali last month revealed that one patient in six in both men's and women's wards was suspected Aids case. The symptoms could, of course, be due to other diseases - swollen lymph glands, excessive fatigue and a form of skin cancer known as Kaposi's sarcoma have all been present in Rwanda as long as the doctors can remember. Today, however, these are symptoms of a disease for which there is no known treatment. Nobody recovers from Aids.

Or so the doctors believe. "Patients come here because they are feeling unwell and because they believe we can do something for their condition," says Dominic Rouvy, a Belgian internist who has worked for 18 months in Kigali. "After a while they realize there is nothing we can do to treat their condition so they go away. We may see them again, we may not. The ones we do see again are people whose condition has deteriorated so seriously that they come here to die. But of the patients we do not see again, have they recovered or have they died? We cannot tell."

Rouvy's casebook covers just over 300 cases of Aids that he has seen since last year. Just under half are women. One is a medical assistant working in the hospital. In addition, 50 children have been seen at the hospital this year; a quarter have died already, infected fatally in the mothers' womb. One Rwandan doctor refers to children in Kigali, already severely malnourished, as "a threatened species".

Medical opinion in Rwanda is split as to how this incurable disease is transmitted. The Belgian doctors - part of a *service de co-operation* - are forbidden to speculate. The reason for this is political. The European ban on Aids is primarily a sexually transmitted disease whose spread has been accelerated by the breakup of rural family units, rapid urbanization, and a concentration of overcrowding, prostitution and poor hygiene in the shanty towns around Kigali and Butare.

The Rwandan government is most reluctant to accept this analysis. Dr Casimir Bizimungu, director of the University Hospital in Butare, prefers to blame his own profession. Inefficient modern medicine is the culprit - badly sterilized needles passing the infection from person to person in inoculation and vaccination programmes; blood transfusions in which one infected person can transmit the virus into the national blood bank. Bizimungu believes that "the transmission of Aids through sexual relationships is rather rare".

This difference of opinion is critical because in the absence of consensus, no steps whatever are being taken to control the spread of the disease. Already an estimated quarter of a million people are infected with the virus in a country whose population is one-tenth that of Britain. And of the 300 people known to have contracted the disease itself, just four have been told what they are suffering from. The rest have no motive to alter their pattern of sexual behaviour or even to protect their families.

This would not matter much if the Rwandan interpretation of the means of transmission were correct. Unfortunately, all the evidence suggests that the Aids virus is transmitted sexually, just as every-

where else. Incidence of infection in the towns is about five times that in the countryside, even though blood transfusions are available in medical centres throughout the country. And the victims of the disease, without exception sexually active adults, rather than the older children who would be expected to develop the disease if inoculation programmes were to blame.

Steps are being taken to treat blood donation and hospital sterilization with greater care. But if the disease is sexually transmitted this will scarcely help. And without any serious effort to control the spread of infection, doctors can see no limit on the proportion of the adult population who will eventually harbour the virus.

Rwanda at least admits that the Aids virus is at large and encourages medical research. Other countries in the Central African Aids belt pretend that the problem does not exist at all. Zambia prefers that the word Aids is not used by British medical researchers there. Zaire has permitted a joint Belgian-American

European doctors working in Central Africa are well aware of the justified sensitivity of the governments that are their hosts, and in some cases their employers. But they have only a rolling tide of infection unless some positive effort is made to inform Africans about the nature of the disease and the kind of safer sex that western high-risk groups such as homosexuals are now practising.

Dr Nathan Clumeck, head of the Belgian team doing research on Rwanda, is convinced that European countries will soon appreciate the urgency of the Aids epidemic in Central Africa. "If I want to be cynical I would say that it is not in our interest to control malaria, simply because malaria poses no threat to us. But it is in our interest to control Aids. We have a relationship with these African countries. And unless we treat the control of this epidemic as a priority, we will face an ineradicable reservoir of a lethal virus, which could infect Europeans living, working and travelling in Africa for the foreseeable future."

The author is producer of a TV Eye programme on Aids screened on ITV last night.

research team to work in the Mama Yoko hospital in Kinshasa, but has so far failed to speak about or publish any of their findings, even though they are said to have established that one adult in 10 in Kinshasa is infected. Unless the existence of the disease is admitted, no measures can be conceived to limit its spread.

And spread the Aids virus undoubtedly will. The unhealthiest country lying in its remorseless path is Kenya, where enormous strides have been made in the eradication of diseases endemic in neighbouring countries and where a booming tourist trade could vanish almost overnight should Nairobi attract a bad reputation. Inquiries at several levels of the Kenyan government health service produced evasive replies. Kenya has no facilities for doing the blood tests that confirm whether a patient has the virus; therefore there are no confirmed cases; therefore the disease cannot be said to have arrived in Kenya.

The truth is less comforting. Kenyan medical sources confirm that there have been over 20 deaths from Aids since May last year, some of them wealthy Ugandans who venture to Nairobi for treatment. Because the disease does not officially exist, Kenyan doctors have been unable to treat these patients in isolation wards. More worrying still, a survey carried out by a joint Belgian-Kenyan team on Nairobi prostitutes showed that no less than 64 per cent had come into contact with the Aids virus, and that one in three of a sample of prostitutes working in a large hotel patronized by British tourists was carrying the antibodies. This survey has not been published.

European doctors working in Central Africa are well aware of the justified sensitivity of the governments that are their hosts, and in some cases their employers. But they have only a rolling tide of infection unless some positive effort is made to inform Africans about the nature of the disease and the kind of safer sex that western high-risk groups such as homosexuals are now practising.

Dr Nathan Clumeck, head of the Belgian team doing research on Rwanda, is convinced that European countries will soon appreciate the urgency of the Aids epidemic in Central Africa. "If I want to be cynical I would say that it is not in our interest to control malaria, simply because malaria poses no threat to us. But it is in our interest to control Aids. We have a relationship with these African countries. And unless we treat the control of this epidemic as a priority, we will face an ineradicable reservoir of a lethal virus, which could infect Europeans living, working and travelling in Africa for the foreseeable future."

The author is producer of a TV Eye programme on Aids screened on ITV last night.

Life in the firing line for a Cape Town editor

Cape Times offices twice in one day in connection with reports which had appeared in the newspaper. When the roster of pending cases begins to grow, how much time is left for editing a newspaper?

A political columnist has now told the editor that his family has received a death threat in response to a recent column. The risk cannot be wholly discounted that the odd lunatic might seek to give effect to such threats. Encouragement is needed for a staff which endures abusive telephone calls from extremists and cranks on all sides.

Whatever kind of South Africa is to emerge, Anthony Rand seems to believe, the Cape Times can help to ease the transition. The paper seeks to promote peaceful solutions, which is why he published the Tambo interview, offering the views of an essentially moderate black leader to a South African readership which has long been taught to regard the ANC as anathema.

It was a courageous, perhaps a historic, decision and it is hard to know what the personal consequences will be for Rand. Yet it remains hard to imagine that the Cape Times, having come so far, will not survive the transition into a new South Africa.

The author is chief assistant editor of the Cape Times.

David Watt

Ghosts at the summit table

The last summit meeting in Geneva was in July 1955. Its achievements were described by Marshal Bulganin, then a member of the Soviet Union's post-Stalin collective leadership: "We opened a new road to the solution of international problems at Geneva. It was there that President Eisenhower introduced us to the dry Martini."

Heavy-handed diplomatic bonhomie, involving some such jovial reply as "perhaps it is safer than the Molotov cocktail, no, ho". But Bulganin's observation was a just one all the same. Gin, I suppose, was as near an approximation to a real "spirit of Geneva" as anyone ever distilled on that occasion. The superpower rivalry continued more or less unaffected.

Yet the 1955 summit was potentially important. It was the first time an American president had met the Russian leaders since the peace conference at Potsdam, 10 years earlier. The cold war had taken place without any personal contact between Stalin and President Truman but here, at last, was a new generation of Soviet politicians gingerly feeling their way on to the international stage, where the genial Ike was waiting with the French and British prime ministers to receive them.

Moreover the meeting came at one of those brief but pregnant moments in East-West relations when there appears to be a balanced pause in the proceedings. West Germany had just joined Nato, the Warsaw pact had just been completed. The Austrian peace treaty had been signed. The Korean war settled. Some kind of postwar plateau seemed to have been reached, and there was a feeling that some new "rules of the game" if not actual reconciliation could be achieved.

What went wrong? Dean Acheson, the former secretary of state who had been taken along as an adviser, described the scene with his usual sense of style: "The Russians approached the table with gusto. They talked long and earnestly, and as others had done, proclaimed their unalterable devotion to peace. They gave dinners, they proposed toasts: they were photographed in the full ferocity of their friendliness. Amid all this, it quite escaped notice that they refused any (serious) discussions."

The reality was not quite so simple. First, the Russian delegation of Bulganin, Nikita Khrushchev and Marshal Zhukov, was to put it mildly, ill at ease with itself. Bulganin and Khrushchev were slugging out the succession battle. Zhukov, who had become a military bulwark of Eisenhower in the war, was neutralized by the necessity of not seeming too pro-American. The second difficulty was that Eisenhower overplayed his hand. John Foster Dulles, the secretary of state and a legalistic crusader against communism, had been against going to Geneva at all. McCarthyism was still a very recent phenomenon and there was a certain amount of right-wing criticism in Congress. Eisenhower was determined to go ahead with the summit in order, he felt, to open a new period in US-Soviet relations, but he felt obliged to placate the Dulles camp with some visions of an "advance" against the Soviet position.

moreover... Miles Kington

Twist in a tale of silence

Mr and Mrs Chivers had lived in the same house together for 25 years but for the last 20 of these they had not spoken to each other. They avoided each other by day and avoided each other by night. Occasionally they bumped into each other, but never said a word. This happens to people more often than you might think, so the reader should not feel too heart-stricken on their account.

From time to time their daughter Susan, a college student, visited them to try to patch things up and to borrow money from her father. It was generally useless.

"Mum, why don't you talk to Dad?"

"Not until he promises never to do it again."

"Dad, won't you start talking to Mum again?"

"I will, if she says sorry for what she said to me."

But as nobody could remember what Dad had done and what Mum had said on that occasion 20 years ago, this line of attack did not lead very far. Pride is a terrible thing.

One day Susan arrived with a newspaper cutting, and showed it excitedly to her father.

"Dad, I've found something that might bring you and Mum together again at last!"

Dad, who had never heard of a newspaper cutting bringing anyone together again, was on the whole not unhappy with the way things had worked out, but he agreed to read it. The cutting was of an advertisement placed in a top Sunday paper by a well-known TV company, or at least by a badly known producer in a well-known TV company. It said:

"Well-known TV company is planning a sincere and thoughtful documentary on married couples who have not spoken for the last 20 years. Would any couple who suffers from this problem, and does not object to sharing their experiences with a sincere and thoughtful audience, get in touch, singly or together, with Jack Twist."

"There might be some money in this," Susan said. Dad, who knew a man who had once been paid £25 by ITV for giving his eye-witness account of a plane crash, although he could easily have asked for £200 and got it. "Ask your mother what she thinks."

He therefore put forward not only an "open skies" proposal for mutual inspection of nuclear testing (which Khrushchev immediately used to upstage Bulganin by denouncing it as an espionage plot) but also demanded free elections in a reunified Germany and an end to the depredations of international communism in the world at large. Neither of these being remotely negotiable by the Russians, there was not much serious left to talk about.

This piece of history is worth digging up because there are some obvious parallels with today - the new Soviet leadership, the "nice guy" American president with the cold warriors pulling at his coat-tails, above all the sense that a kind of precarious equilibrium exists for an instant. We seem to have reached a moment - after the deployment of the Soviet medium-range missiles and the western "cruises" - after Afghanistan on the one hand and Soviet reverses in Africa and Central America on the other, after all the inconclusive and dangerous coming and going in the Middle-East, and with economic crisis threatening on both sides of the East-West divide - when neither side is sufficiently far ahead to have much real interest in refusing a truce.

In some important respects the situation now is better than 1955. Mikhail Gorbachev appears to be more firmly in the saddle than Khrushchev was at a similar stage. And in contrast with the Eisenhower period, today's international arrangements include an implicit superpower agreement on their respective spheres of influence in Europe. Finally, in this telecommuting age, both sides have an even greater incentive than in 1955 to avoid the propaganda costs of being responsible for a "failure". There is no rational reason, why we should not see some agreement (i) to desist from another ruinously expensive round of armament and (ii) to increase practical security arrangements which seem likely to reduce suspicion and ignorance and increase knowledge and trust.

It is hard to say, whether Gorbachev, let alone his shadowy colleagues, has reached the conclusion that such things are worth paying for. What is certain, however, is that nothing serious will happen unless President Reagan is ready to modify two assumptions that prevented agreement in 1955 and throw out one that Eisenhower had actually abandoned. The first, at the root of the Pentagon position, is that the US needs to retain a huge military superiority over the Soviet Union. The second, a tenet of Dulles, is that the world is a vast chessboard and that every square must be held by the red pieces, of equal importance. The last assumption, contained in the Star Wars initiative, is the dream that the US can and should somehow regain pre-1914, nineteenth-century invulnerability.

I am not discussing here (as I have in the past) whether Reagan ought to make these changes, or even whether his own personality or political situation allows them. I merely state that without some compromises of the kind, there will be no real dialogue with the other superpower and the spirit of Geneva will probably be as evanescent today as it was 30 years ago.

مكتبة الأمل



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

NORMALITY, POLISH-STYLE

Poland's Government reshuffle is a further step in that country's so-called "normalization" - meaning its return to Soviet bloc norms. When he imposed martial law in December 1981 General Jaruzelski held a unique accumulation of offices: Party leader, Prime Minister, and Defence Minister. Now he retains only the most important job, that of Party leader. His simultaneous elevation to the chairmanship of the Council of State makes his formal position identical to those of several other East European leaders - at least so long as he wears a civilian suit. It remains to be seen how far he will now concentrate his energies on restoring Party control over the many areas of Polish life where it is still weak or non-existent, as Mr Gorbachev would certainly like him to.

One vital area is, of course, the economy. Poland has made a partial recovery since the worst crisis years, of 1979 to 1982. According to official figures, industrial production rose by another 2.7 per cent last year. Basic foodstuffs are generally available in the shops again - though at much higher prices. But exports to the West are below target, and national income is still some 10 per cent below the level it reached in the late 1970s. Moreover, it cannot be said that the much-trumpeted economic reforms are proceeding smoothly according to plan. Far from it. As so often before in Poland, they have run into whole thickets of obstacles and contradictions, and the all-too-familiar resistance of entrenched political and industrial bureaucracies. With nearly \$29 billion of foreign debt hanging over it like a huge thunder cloud, the Government must know that if it

does not press forward through this thicket it will soon be hopelessly bogged down again.

At first glance the appointment of a professional economist as the new Prime Minister would seem to suggest that General Jaruzelski understands this urgency. Yet it is by no means clear that Professor Zbigniew Meissner is the man to take a reformer's axe to this thicket. Most of Poland's best economists agree that the vital organs of any further reform must include more decentralization of economic decision-making, more encouragement for secondary and tertiary industries with real export potential, and, last but not least, a serious and sustained attempt at the modernization of Polish agriculture, private as well as state-controlled. Professor Meissner, however, is strongly identified with the heavy industry of his native Silesia, which has been such a burden on the Polish economy - not to mention the Polish environment.

Even if the new Prime Minister does have the political will alone does not have the political will. A prime minister in a normal Soviet-type communist country is not a very important person. He is the mere executor of the Party leadership's commands. Inasmuch as Poland is becoming more "normal" (in this peculiar sense), so the Party's wishes become correspondingly more important. But there is no strong lobby inside the Party for agricultural modernization or light industrial entrepreneurship, whereas there are powerful lobbies for heavy industry and bureaucratic reaction.

If the face of government, at least, is being "normalized,"

what about the relations between government and people? Last month's parliamentary elections are cited by official spokesmen as evidence of "normalization" in this field too. Certainly, these spokesmen have scored something of a public relations hit by managing to present as a success what in any other Soviet-bloc country would be considered a disaster: a national average turnout officially put at 78.8 per cent (Solidarity says the real figure was 66 per cent). This means that, even on the official figures, one in every five Poles of voting age was sufficiently committed to make that public gesture of opposition which Solidarity had called for, by abstaining. But it also means that many people who once marched behind Solidarity's banners, and who may still be devastatingly critical of the regime in private, are none the less prepared to pay the Government its pound of outward, public political conformity. These days, even a normal Soviet-type state does not demand much more than that.

This central ground of passive acceptance is, however, based on the assumption that the authorities can deliver what the opposition, in the nature of things, cannot: the basic material goods of life. This is a very fragile assumption. The basic infrastructure of everyday life in Poland - roads, hospitals, schools, housing - is already much decayed. So long as the Government can deliver the basic goods it will probably be able to keep the main fires of public opinion dampened down - with some help from its water cannon. But if it cannot sustain the very modest economic recovery, then the fires will burn fiercely.

MORE LAW, SAME ORDER

The present somewhat paradoxical message of the opinion polls appears to be that as apprehension of the threat of serious crime deepens and outbreaks of disorder on city streets worsen, the public turns with renewed confidence to the set of politicians under whose stewardship these developments have occurred. The indications are strong enough to have emboldened the Government's presenters to play the copper card.

Mr Kinnock scents the danger. There he was in the national sitting room the other night (by invitation of a party political broadcaster) sober-suited, Flanders-poppied, service-tied, the very image of a jurymen inviting peremptory challenge by counsel for the defence. He spoke seriously and sensibly of crime and disorder in its many forms, the malice in it, the overriding need to be protected from it, the duty to attend to its causes as well as its symptoms. Alas, behind him, in subliminal definition, hovered the features of the egotistical Mr Bernie Grant, who recently shot to fame in Tottenham, gift-wrapped for use by Mr Norman Tebbit.

There are too many examples from the GLC outwards of local Labour politicians using resentment against the acts or manners of policemen, some of it ethnic and some of it justified, to incite a general attitude of hostility towards the police; to organize opposition to their necessary powers and equipment; and to subordinate their operational responsibility to local political control. Here as in other matters Mr Kinnock is hampered in his brave attempt to make Labour a credible party

of government again by the ceaseless activity required to guard the rear from the assaults of his own soldiery.

When the parties are manoeuvring for advantage over the field of law and order it behaves us all to keep a sharp eye on criminal legislation before Parliament. In no other kind of legislation is it more necessary to strike the right balance: balancing powers granted for the prevention of crime and pursuit of the liberties of the subject and the rights of suspects; balancing the requirements of effective law enforcement against those of policing by consent. For unless laws are upheld and order maintained by the consent of the generality of the people in all areas, the sense of civil freedom gives way either to fear and disorder or to sullen acquiescence in an order imposed by exterior and superior force.

In his speech in the debate on the Address yesterday Mr Hurd went out of his way to lower the political temperature. The draft Bill on public order that he has taken over from Mr Brittan was long in preparation and is careful in its balance. Its most contentious provision is the introduction of a new minor offence of disorderly conduct aimed at the kind of hooliganism that is distressing to peaceable and elderly people close enough to feel threatened by it.

There is a real mischief there. The problem is to get at it discriminatingly. The objection that the proposed offence would introduce a new source of friction between young people and policemen has to be taken

seriously. The objection is met to some extent by the safeguard underlined in the White Paper of its being an essential element in the offence that the behaviour actually causes someone to feel alarmed, harassed or distressed to a substantial degree (not merely have a tendency or be likely to). The need for witnesses to testify to that effect would be some brake on its too easy use as a kind of substitute "Sus" law.

The Bill reflects the preoccupations of several earlier outbreaks of disorder. It does not, unless there are late changes, reflect the experience of the latest round of urban rioting or the collapse of the riot charges arising from the miners' strike. The difficulties about pressing charges commensurate with the gravity of riotous behaviour are the difficulties of identifying culprits, collecting evidence and persuading juries. The first two, though not the last, would be answered by the reintroduction of a Riot Act, whereby a failure to disperse after due warning would itself constitute the offence. This was considered in the White Paper and rejected on grounds of impracticability.

That leaves the proposed legislation offering nothing in this section beyond the conversion of four common law offences into three statutory offences, a little sharper perhaps but much the same. For the prevention and containment of rioting Mr Hurd is looking not to a new framework of law, but to police resources and tactics and, though he is quiet about this at the moment, to measures of social amelioration in the affected areas.

SETBACK FOR COLOMBIA

Most guerrillas seek publicity, though few with such a disregard for all other objectives as the Colombian M-19. This movement seeks with its attack on the Supreme Court in the Central Plaza of Bogotá to revive the notoriety it won some years ago by its capture of the Embassy of the Dominican Republic. The guerrillas' first demands have been for radio and television time. Any publicity which they achieve should lead us, however, to feelings of solidarity very different from those the guerrillas hope to excite.

Colombia is a democracy: it enjoys a high degree of civil liberties, a free press, a functioning Congress and a pluralist political system. It has the least interrupted electoral record of all the Latin American republics. Its politics have long been dominated by two traditional currents, Liberal and Conservative. Both are flexible, permeable, varied and pragmatic parties, and both draw their support from all social classes. President Belisario Betancur, the candidate of the minority Conservative Party, won a surprise electoral victory in 1982 against the incumbent Liberals. With liberal participation by tri-

ditional and constitutional provision - he has headed a government which, although its support has dwindled from the record heights of two years ago, still retains some of its early popularity.

Much of that popularity derived from the president's determined efforts to end Colombia's long-standing guerrilla problem - it dates from at least 1948 - by a determined drive for truce, amnesty, pardon and peace. His Liberal contender, Dr Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, has recently declared that no one but Betancur could have offered so wide an opening, and that the guerrillas would be wise to recognize that such an offer was unlikely to be made again.

Recent events are a bitter disappointment. Betancur's peace process had not failed everywhere. The Moscow-line FARC still adheres to the truce, and has moved towards concrete and sensible agreements with the Government. Despite the continued ability of the M-19 to mount spectacular affrays, active guerrillas have lost their glamour and mystery: the M-19 no longer has anything novel to say. In the last year it has had more than its

fair share of access to the media, but has consistently failed to rise to the occasion.

Its numbers are small - a few hundred. It does not represent the alternative government of a Municipio, let alone a republic. Its rank-and-file is predominantly adolescent. Foreign commentators find it convenient to refer to it as "left wing", but it is incapable of formulating any clear programme. More public than most terrorists, less tactically prudent than most guerrillas, the M-19's speciality has been bloody provocation in support of nebulous demands. The attack on the Supreme Court shows not only disregard for their own and other people's lives, but also their lack of regard for an institution that has, contrary to their assertions, played an effective role in preserving the country's freedom. The Supreme Court is not some Colombian equivalent of Batista's Moncada barracks or Somozza's Congress in Managua. It is the symbol of the Colombian's doubtless imperfect but none the less persistent attempt to live according to law. There should be no question of negotiating terms with the perpetrators of this sort of action.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Keeping control of Sunday trading

From Mr Paul Rippon
Sir, Although one suspects that the driving force behind the Government's purpose in the abolition of restraints upon Sunday trading is the principle that deregulation is in itself good, there are apparently many who, though not saboteurs, nevertheless support the present proposals only because they see no viable alternative to the present discredited law.

The Audit committee were specifically enjoined to consider the special nature of Sunday. Rightly, in my view, they rejected any measure which would rely for its enforcement on the criminal law.

The civil law already protects the commercial exploitation of children and uncontrolled gaming by a simple expedient which renders all liability thereby incurred (save only for necessities in the case of children) unenforceable.

If a similar prohibition was applied to the recovery of payment for the purchase of anything in a shop, either by cheque or by credit card, on a day which, by simple reference to a calendar, is seen to have been a Sunday, it seems to me that "wholesale" trading on that day would be restricted to trivia or items truly needed.

As the mover of the amended - resolution expressing concern at the present proposals in General Synod in July, I believe that a majority could be found in that body to support a middle way which would preserve the "set-apartness" of Sunday without relying on the present and rightly discredited law or any modification of the list of prohibited items contained in the Shops Act schedule.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL RIPPON,
The Athenaeum,
Pall Mall, SW1,
November 7.

Action on tin

From Mr G. C. Douglas
Sir, The British Government representative on the International Tin Council must have been one of the few people fully aware of the financial situation at the ITC and therefore the Bank of England should have been prepared for the developments which have recently taken place.

The London Metal Exchange is in a state of crisis caused by default of payments by the ITC, where 23 nations have failed to meet their obligations. To my mind, these are national debts, i.e. sovereign guarantees. Surely the IMF and the World Bank cannot stand by when sovereign loans are reneged upon.

Our Government must immediately bring international pressure through the EEC, the IMF and the World Bank to ensure that the Malays, Indonesians and the Thais meet their commitments. We have deferred too long to the lobbies from the Third World and this has been to the detriment of everyone.

Yours faithfully,
G. C. DOUGLAS,
G. C. Douglas (Metals) Limited,
116 Borough High Street, SE1,
November 6.

Talks with Argentina

From Dr Harold Blakemore
Sir, This letter is prompted by your timely and thoughtful editorial "Optimism in Argentina" (November 5), and to endorse, fervently, as one involved in Latin American affairs, its final sentence: "There is nothing to fear from discussion and debate with Argentina in the tones that shared democracy makes possible."

Precisely: but the discussion and debate on what you describe as "an intractable problem", namely the Falklands dispute, must take into account our willingness to consider the question of sovereignty, as the Government of Argentina has fully acknowledged the wishes of the islanders for which we fought and for which many arrangements - some more transitory than others - have been mooted to reconcile the positions of the two governments and they are worth exploring and discussing. But I have a growing impression that international opinion increasingly regards our Government as the more intransigent of the two: this is very clear in many contexts - the UN, Europe, and Latin America itself.

Whatever may have been the electoral advantage in 1983 of what happened in the South Atlantic in 1982 it ought, surely, to be weighed against the balance of our national and international interests now.

"Things", you say, "have therefore changed in Argentina, and only the most blinkered can doubt that it is in Britain's interests too that these gains should be sustained."

No one can disagree with that: the question is, how best may we sustain them?

Yours faithfully,
HAROLD BLAKEMORE,
43 Fitzjohn Avenue,
Hertfordshire,
November 6.

Glory of the VC

From Colonel P. S. Newton
Sir, Your account (October 29) of the tribute paid by The Royal Corps of Transport to the honour of the late Farrier-Sergeant Michael Murphy, VC, highlights a sad chronicle of seven other cases of forfeiture of the Victoria Cross between 1863-1908 under Clause 15 of the warrant of 1856 for having been convicted of felonies.

These ranged from Murphy's theft of ten bushels of oats (which a review board would probably have quashed), the "theft of a cow" (which Sergeant McGuire claimed to be his own), the "theft of iron" (Private Ravenhill), the theft of a

Doubts about poll on 'stop-and-search'

From the Chief Constable of Liverpool
Sir, Your article, "Stop-and-search 'ineffective'" (November 1), says that "out of every 1,000 stops made by officers in the Merseyside force only 43 arrests resulted, a practice that was probably productive of little else but resentment".

Even a cursory glance at the first chapter of the final report of the Merseyside Crime and Police Survey reveals the flaws in this argument. The report sets out the categories of "stops":

It can be estimated with confidence that at least 167,000 stops were made over the year. Of these only 74,000 related to suspected offences (suspect), while 52,500 were for suspected traffic offences (traffic). A further 40,500 stops were made by the police seeking information from witnesses, bystanders, etc. (questions).

One does not need to be a criminologist to spot the weakness in this approach. The 52,500 "traffic" stops are hardly likely to have been made with the objective of arresting anyone; rather they will have been made to caution, advise or report motorists in relation to traffic matters.

Similarly, the 40,500 stops made by police officers seeking information from witnesses, bystanders, etc. would be for reasons other than to arrest the person approached. Yet all these "stops" are lumped together to reach the sweeping conclusion about the effectiveness of "stop-and-search" as a policing method.

At much more relevant findings of the research is the revelation that 22 per cent of all arrests by police originated from the stop and search of suspected persons.

A great deal of time is spent exploring the issue of sexual harassment to women and I applaud

and support this interest. The subject is, however, rather tenuously related to the findings that 57 per cent of women in the county "worry about going out on their own after dark". This finding is contrasted with a statement that "only 5 per cent of senior officers thought the risk fairly likely that something might happen to women and 34 per cent said simply, that there were no risks".

The question actually asked of police officers was, "Do you think there are risks for women who go out on their own after dark in the area covered by your station?" Sixty six per cent said "Yes".

They were then asked how likely it was that something might happen to the women. Five per cent of senior officers answered "Fairly likely". Sixty one per cent answered "Not very likely".

Set against the actual number of offences against women reported to police (sexual offences against women amounted to 0.29 per cent of reported crime in Merseyside in 1984) it is probable that the professional judgment of police officers is a better measure of actual risk.

The survey, incidentally, was carried out a year ago to provide a base-line measurement to assess the changes brought about by one of the most progressive police management initiatives ever undertaken in this country. It will, hopefully, be repeated as part of a process of evaluation of the force goals.

Yours faithfully,
K. OXFORD,
Chief Constable's Office,
PO Box 59,
Liverpool,
November 5.

Right of audience

From Mr John R. Poole
Sir, Your leader headline, "Bar barristers" (October 30), said it all, yet "talks" will never be sufficient. This problem is insoluble so long as the two branches of the legal profession have conflicting interests.

I do believe that the only solution is the NSW Australian system which is:

1. Common shared legal training.
2. The right to switch, upon mere formalities from either branch of the profession to the other, after five years' practice.
3. Solicitors meanwhile having full right of audience in all courts, right up to the Court of Appeal.

That system removes all sources of conflict, so harmony prevails. Perhaps unexpectedly, the Bar does not suffer at all from such competition.

The Australians are realistic people. No solicitor in his right mind conducts a case in a superior court unless he feels fully competent to do so (therefore such instances are rare) for it is much cheaper to brief counsel at the client's expense than to defend a negligence suit at one's own.

Conversely, a barrister in court will always lend a helping hand to a solicitor-advocate who may at any

time become a new colleague at the Bar and anyway, in the meantime, is always a potential source of future briefs.

Whilst some solicitors do exercise their rights of audience at the crown court level (rightly so, because it is stupid and costly to preclude a competent solicitor-advocate from continuing with his case to trial when he has already had the personal conduct of it through the committal proceedings, if such is the client's wish) yet in general the right of audience is rarely exercised in the superior courts.

Now that the matter has once more come up for discussion, is it too much to hope that the Lord Chancellor and the Bar Council and the Law Society may together move towards the total (not piecemeal) abolition of restrictive practices within the profession, on the lines of Australia?

My qualification for writing this letter is simply that I happen to know how well the Australian system works, being both an English solicitor and a member of the NSW Bar, with experience (before my retirement) of both systems.

Yours truly,
JOHN R. POOLE,
60 Holbrook Road,
Cambridge,
November 7.

Perilous vehicles

From Mr R. J. Walker
Sir, Last year I was involved in an accident in which one man lost his life and I lost my sight. The main cause of the accident was the inadequacy of the side lighting on the heavy goods vehicle into which both cars went at some speed. Although the vehicle was properly lit within the current law, this is quite inadequate for the situation in which we were involved.

The heavy goods vehicle was crossing a dual carriageway to gain access to the other carriageway. Unable to get on to the other carriageway due to traffic, the driver had to stop, leaving his 50ft vehicle completely obstructing the carriageway in which we were travelling.

Approaching the trailer, there was only one small light designed for fore and aft observation and not to be seen when being approached at right angles and as the trailer was only 2 ft high, being a low-loader, it was virtually invisible.

Freedom's other face

From Mr C. R. Brand
Sir, It seems to have come as a surprise to British commentators that Soviet thought has no word for "freedom", as President Reagan remarked in his recent broadcast interview. In fact, all modern Soviet philosophical texts and reference works hold "freedom" to consist in "the recognition of necessity"; that is, in the acknowledgement of and acquiescence in the objective inevitabilities that truly - according to Marx and Engels - structure the world that surrounds us.

This hijacking of the word by the Soviet authorities has been noted by American scholars if not by British commentators, so the President deserves full marks for philosophical alertness.

Yours faithfully,
C. R. BRAND,
71 South Clerk Street,
Edinburgh,
November 3.

The side lighting was in no way designed for this circumstance and it is quite obvious that the law needs to be changed. There are some Continental vehicles which are required to have festooned lights along the side and as such are very visible.

There needs to be an urgent review of the law in this area in order to prevent further accidents of this nature.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. WALKER,
Spindles, Courtmead Road,
Cuckfield, Sussex.

Museum charges

From Mr Robert J. MacG. Dawson
Sir, Perhaps a recent experience of mine might give some little way towards explaining the financial difficulties of the V & A.

I was recently in that museum and wanted to buy a postcard of Tippeco's Tiger, undoubtedly one of the most unusual exhibits there. The cashier in the museum shop told me, "I'm sorry. Sir, they're almost always out of stock. You see, they're so popular."

Yours sincerely,
ROBERT J. MACG. DAWSON,
Corpus Christi College, Cambridge,
November 5.

Needs of mentally ill

From the Joint Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Department of Health and Social Security
Sir, The letter (November 5) from Dr Baldwin and his colleagues at Manchester Royal Infirmary on their fears concerning the effect of the Government's social security proposals appears to be based on a complete misconception of what those proposals are.

The Green Paper itself states quite clearly that an important role of the proposed Social Fund will be to help people moving out of institutional care, for example with removal expenses and with furniture, and

ON THIS DAY

NOVEMBER 8 1884

Between about 1880 and 1913 the western nations were carving up the African continent. Britain, France, Germany, Portugal, Belgium, Spain and Italy all had territory there and each was striving to acquire more. Our Own Correspondent was Valentine (Sir) Chirel.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA

BERLIN, Nov. 7.
German colonial circles are at the present moment greatly exercised as to the probable result of the scramble which is now going on between England, Germany, and France for the possession of the valuable districts in the Hinterland of Togo, Dahomey, and the English Niger and Gold Coast territories. Nor do the apprehensions which are freely expressed that Germany will be cut off from the Hinterland of Togo by her two rivals unless she rouses herself to more energetic action appear quite unfounded. The British expedition under Captain Lugard and that of the French under Commander Decoeur have already penetrated far into the interior, whilst the German expedition under Dr. Gruenert has only recently made a start. The expedition under Dr. Gruenert is, in the first place, a scientific and surveying mission, but it may be assumed that any treaties which its leader succeeds in concluding in the Hinterland of Togo will, if found to be compatible with existing international agreements, be welcomed by the Imperial Government, as there is every reason to believe that the new Chancellor is more favourable to an energetic colonial policy than his predecessor.

But of the various expeditions which threaten to hem Germany's development in the Hinterland of Togo that under Mr. Ferguson in the neutral territory to the north-east of the German possessions attracts the chief attention, and the statement recently made here by the *Kreuz Zeitung* and the *Cologne Gazette* that Mr. Ferguson has declared the English protectorate over Salaga and several other places in the neutral sphere has brought down upon the heads of the English a perfect torrent of reproaches on account of their disloyalty. By the Anglo-German agreement of 1888, the English are reminded, Salaga and the surrounding districts were declared to be neutral, but Germany reserved to herself a prior claim to these territories on the strength of the treaties concluded by Major von Frensdorff. If this statement is confirmed, says the *Cologne Gazette*, the action of the English is nothing more nor less than a breach of international law.

That such accusations against the English should be believed as Gospel truth, though only on the authority of a notoriously untrustworthy German traveller, Herr Krause, is a deplorable but characteristic sign of the distrust entertained towards the British colonial policy in Germany. In this case, at any rate, the interests of Germany and also of these colonial politicians would have been better served by reserving their verdict until a more satisfactory proof was forthcoming of the perfidy of the English than by condemning them as unscrupulous on such flimsy evidence.

If they had taken the trouble to obtain authoritative information on the subject they would, as the *Imperial Gazette* to-night remarks, have learnt that, in the first place, the English have not declared a protectorate over Salaga, and, in the second place, that Mr. Ferguson, who is acting in the interests both of Germany and England, has been authorized to conclude treaties with the native chieftains, in order to prevent the possibility of third parties obtaining a footing in the Salaga district. Of the existence of negotiations between England and Germany, which more than a year ago led to this common plan of action, German colonial circles appear to have been in complete ignorance, but this fact can scarcely excuse the, to say the least, imprudent attacks which have been launched against England. Now that this little storm has passed over, one may be permitted to express the hope that the common action of Germany and England in this instance will open up the way for a better understanding on colonial questions than has hitherto existed. With the appointment of an Imperial Chancellor who is more inclined than Count von Caprivi was to favour colonial enterprises, the history of the German colonies is probably entering upon a new phase. Our Own Correspondent.

Pyrrhus at the wicket?

From Professor R. A. Lytleton, FRS
Sir, Today's issue ("For the record", November 3) reports that in the Sheffield Shield competition New South Wales beat Victoria by 90 runs.

As Chelkoff could well have said, "What is victory but defeat looked at from another angle?"

Yours truly,
R. A. LYTLETON,
Institute of Astronomy,
Madingley Road,
Cambridge,
November 5.

This would only be following the precedent set by King George V according to his private secretary, Lord Stamfordham, who wrote on July 26, 1920:

The King feels so strongly that no matter the crime committed by anyone on whom the VC has been conferred, the decoration should not be forfeited. Even were a VC to be sentenced to be hanged for murder, he should be allowed to wear the VC on the scaffold.

There have been no forfeitures since then.

Yours truly,
P. S. NEWTON,
Army and Navy Club,
Pall Mall, SW1,
October 31.

هكذا من الأهل

Better
English is
spoken on
the BBC.

The 128K BBC Micro



BBC BASIC is the most advanced of all the BASIC languages. It's also the easiest to learn. The 128K BBC Micro has the widest range of software available. Therefore, it's not surprising that 75% of schools have chosen the BBC Micro. So why not buy your kids the micro that speaks their own language. Only better.

Acorn 
The choice of experience.

SIXTH FLOOR LIFTED, FULLBORN ROAD, CHERRY HUTTON, CAMBRIDGE CB3 9JF

128K RAM 48K ROM - 6502 PROCESSOR - DISC INTERFACE (AS STANDARD) - FULLY COMPATIBLE OPERATING SYSTEM - FULL 64K BASIC (BASIC) - NEW DISC FILING SYSTEM COMMANDS - IMPROVED INTERFACE BUFFERING
SIDEWAYS RAM - UPGRADES INCLUDE: ADVANCED DISC FILING SYSTEM - ECONET NETWORK INTERFACE - SPEECH SYNTHESIZER - FULL RANGE OF PERIPHERALS INCLUDING TELETYPE, PRESTEL, JEE, MUSIC SYNTHESIZER, Z80, 6802, 32016 SECOND PROCESSOR
FULL NETWORKING, WILCHSTER, DISC DRIVES - RRP: \$199.00 AVAILABLE FROM ALL ACORN DEALERS AND GOOD RETAILERS EVERYWHERE.

Ready for the revolution

The City – a world centre of commerce and finance – is preparing for its rules and conventions to be turned upside down. Business Editor Graham Searjeant explains

The success of the City of London as a commercial and financial centre has always lain in leading and adapting to change: servicing trade, then industry, the great spread of wealth and savings that followed in their wake and the much increased size of government that they spawned.

Many of the most sudden changes have been brought by government policy or war. The smooth way stockbrokers and merchant banks moved from raising huge state loans to selling state businesses has been little remarked. But the City as a whole has probably never

faced such a concentrated period of such-all embracing internal change as it will in the next five years.

Revolution, for once, is not too strong a word – even though it is a revolution set off by market forces. The revolution will bring an invigorating expansion of business which contributes or orchestrates the bulk of the nation's £9 billion private moveable trade surplus. Revolution will also spill some financial blood.

The symbolic centre of that change – equivalent to the storming of the Bastille – is the so-called Big Bang on the Stock Exchange in a year's time, when a fundamental package of rules and conventions will be switched simultaneously.

The Stock Exchange moves, however, are only one response in at least three different currents that have come together. Between them, directly or indirectly, they will affect structures, working methods and responsibilities in most of the trades, professions and institutions that make up what is loosely called The City.

1 – The rapid advance of electronic communication, demanded in different forms by banks and building societies, investment advisers and institutions, stockbrokers, money, foreign exchange dealers and commodity dealers as a tool to save costs and make them more efficient, has itself transformed the way businesses and markets operate in ways that even now have not been fully explored or understood.

The most discussed change has been the effect of satellite-based electronic business information and trading facilities – for instance through the Reuters Monitor system – in linking financial centres around the world in one continuous, instant 24-hour global market.

It means that principals can choose to deal in London or Chicago, Hong Kong or Singapore, forcing whole financial centres to compete with each other in price as well as service.

Foreign exchange dealers have pioneered this new lifestyle. It has brought with it a startling shortening of time horizons. As it has spread, so exclusive or inside information – for so many years the lifeblood of so many successful City firms – has to some extent

given way to speed of response under pressure.

The need for judgment remains, but there is a danger that technology can take over, substituting homogenous packages of gradable securities for the careful evaluation of individual clients, their potential and risk, that forms a common strand between bankers, insurance underwriters and professional investors.

In a subtler way, electronic systems are also changing the relationships between financial institutions and the public. The ability of building societies, for instance, to heighten their competition with banks and challenge for a full place in the City owes something to electronic techniques of business and something to money markets, where societies are raising large sums of money.

It needs cool heads to stop global markets taking over

2 – The Financial Services Bill, featured in the Queen's Speech, and the new Banking Bill to follow, both stem from inquiries into City scandals: the failure of unregulated commodity firms dealing with the public and the collapse of Johnson Matthey Bankers, supposedly regulated and ultimately rescued by the Bank of England.

Both will change the way people do business and the responsibilities they must bear. Though much of the City will still enjoy self-regulation, it will soon carry more awesome statutory backing and duties.

The Bank of England itself is adapting as much as any City institution to meet the challenge. George Blunden has been brought back as deputy-governor to put new emphasis on supervision not merely of banks but of the new markets and financial structures.

Life assurance companies are having to adapt to new legislation in quite different ways. The abolition of life assurance premium relief in the 1984 Finance Act removed the easiest marketing tool in the salesman's armoury.

And as their business becomes more sophisticated, so insurance selling will become

more regulated, with salesmen likely to be licensed.

3 – It was the pressure from life assurance, pension funds and other institutions to break down the excessive commission charges on large deals that led to the Restrictive Practices court action against the Stock Exchange. When that was settled out of court with an agreement to abandon fixed commissions, few guessed how far the ramifications would run.

If the brokers were to lose their fat they needed other sources of income. That will lead next year to the breaking of the distinction between stock-jobber principals and stock-broker agents (the opposite of the new rule at Lloyd's). That meant more firms would need more capital to cope with the expected big rise in turnover.

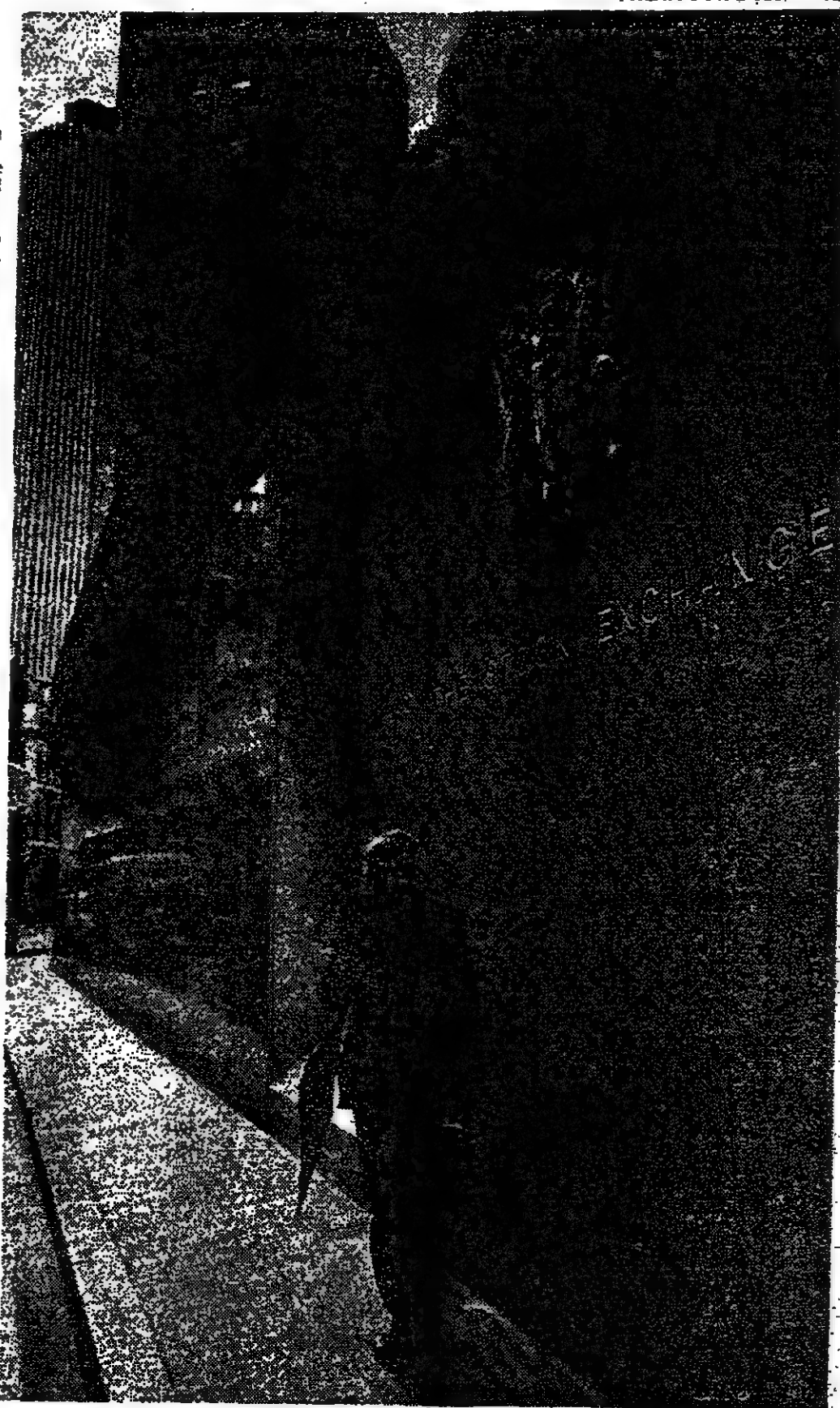
So outsiders with limited liability are being allowed in. So are foreign firms, now more than ever direct competitors.

The many partnerships, with clearing banks, merchant banks, insurance companies, foreign banks, insurance companies, discount houses and money dealers, are leading to cross-fertilisation of ideas, styles and skills.

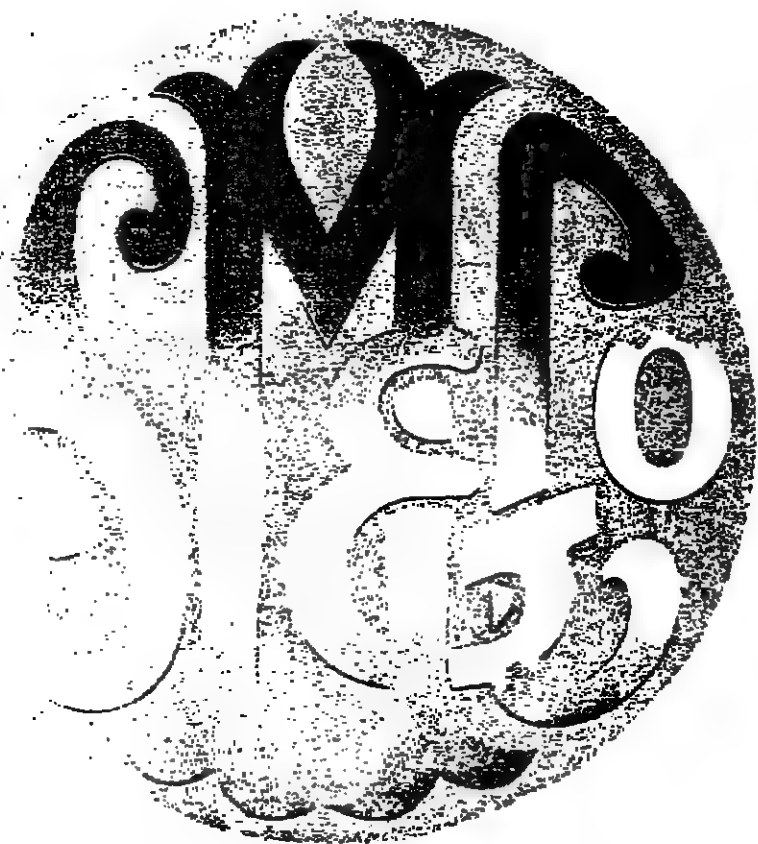
The varying degree of combinations of financial supermarket thus formed in embryo promise a wave of energy and innovation but also dangers of over trading and conflict of interest.

All this is necessary if the City is to retain and enhance its role in the world and act as a centre of expansion, innovation and job-creation. It is inevitable that the City has been and will continue to be preoccupied with its own affairs during this frenzied period of change. The danger is that has been emphasized by the recent thought-provoking speech by David Walker, a director of the Bank of England, which linked the shortening time horizons of competitive investing institutions with lack of long-term thinking in industry.

Amid the gunfire of revolution the City of London will need some cool heads at the top of leading firms to ensure that technology and instant global markets do not take over and that finance develops its services to industry and ordinary members of the public, who are still the ultimate clients.



Pictures: COLIN CURWOOD



Merchant Bankers since 1853

SAMUEL MONTAGU

114 Old Broad Street
London EC2P 2HY

Telephone: 01 588 6464 Telex: 887213 SMCO G

LIFE

THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL
FINANCIAL FUTURES EXCHANGE

Royal Exchange, London EC3V 6JP
Telephone: 01-623 0444
Telex: 893893 LIFE G

(SPECIAL REPORT)

هكذا من الأهل

THE CITY OF LONDON/2

THE BARBICAN

The Old Lady's still in charge

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

The central relationship in the City, built on years of trust and quiet authority, is that between the Bank of England and the commercial banks.

The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street has kept her expanding family in line, with only an occasional resort to the raised voice, or more usually, the raised eyebrow.

It is a relationship which has, however, come under strain over the past year, largely as a result of the difficulties created by the black sheep of the family, Johnson Matthey Bankers.

The Bank of England, pulling the commercial banks along with it, rescued JMB on October 1, 1984. Thirteen months later, after a major shake-up among the Bank's senior personnel and proposals to sharpen the supervisory framework, the JMB affair refuses to lie down.

The Bank has come under criticism for allowing JMB to slip through the supervisory net at the time of the rescue. It owed £248 million. It has additionally been attacked for failing to come clean, either with the banks involved in the rescue or with the Treasury, on what exactly was happening at each stage of the rescue.

A third strand of criticism is that the Bank, in attempting to lock the stable door firmly after the JMB horse had bolted, is attempting to impose an unacceptable supervisory system on the banks.

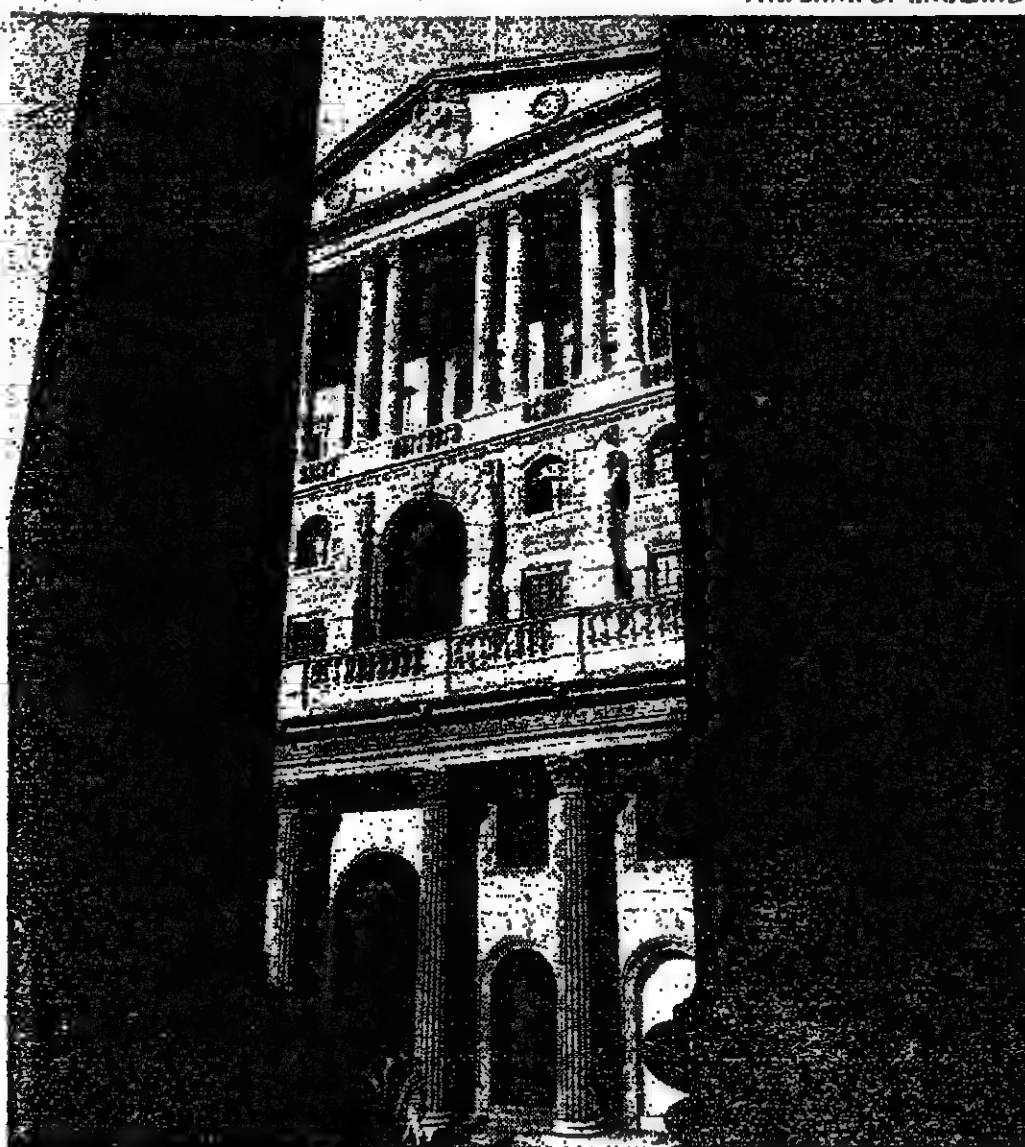
The fact that some of this criticism has come directly from the Chancellor of the Exchequer has not helped.

Now, the Bank is endeavouring to put the worst of the JMB affair behind it and re-establish its authority and reputation. The most damaging aspect of the affair, undoubtedly, has been calling to question the Bank's competence.

Robin Leigh-Pemberton, the Governor, having resisted some gentle pressure on his own position, has shaken up his team. Christopher "Kit" McMahon, the current deputy governor, will leave early next year to take up the chairmanship of Midland Bank.

George Blunden, a non-executive director of the Bank and a recognized expert on banking supervision, will take his place. At director level, Peter Cooke, who was responsible for supervision when the JMB's problems went unnoticed, has been moved aside to the job of co-ordinating supervision internationally. Rodney Galpin, who spent a year as chairman of JMB when it was taken over by the Bank, takes responsibility for domestic banking supervision.

The Bank's reshuffle, and its proposed supervisory changes, put the emphasis on the Bank's role as policeman. It is a role



that, in the rapidly changing City, is crucial.

The Bank has responsibility for around 293 banks and 308 licensed deposit takers. It has, in addition, varying degrees of supervisory responsibility for markets in the City, including the Lloyd's insurance market, the commodity markets and the Stock Exchange.

In the City's new era, the Bank will be most directly concerned in the gilt-edged market. The Bank, through the director responsible for the gilt-edged market, Eddie George, has won the approval of the City for the way it is handling the transition from the old-style gilt market, with a single government broker, to the new style market, based on the model of the US bond market.

The Bank's approach on this, as in other areas of the City revolution, has not been to attempt to pick winners or, for that matter, likely casualties. Rather, it has, subject to capital and other requirements, permitted a large number of entrants to the new market, freely admitting that there are likely to

be drop-outs once the new system gets going.

In a market that most experts say will bear no more than 10 or 15 primary dealers, the Bank has allowed 29 to go forward and set up in business in time for the switch next year to the new gilt market.

The Bank's approach to the new era in the City was summarised by the Governor in his speech to City bankers at the Mansion House last month.

"We need to keep very clearly in mind that the more entrepreneurial environment in the City brings greater risk of loss as well as greater prospect of gain," he said. "When the gains come they will be generally welcome; but when the losses come, and they will, they should be construed not as a failure of the new City but rather as evidence of market forces at work in a new competitive environment."

The important difference is that, whereas in the past, losses and failures were generally borne by brokers of firms of just a few partners, in future the major clearing and merchant banks will be bearing the risks, as well as claiming the rewards.

It is often said that there is now no longer such a thing as a bank in the traditional sense. In the switch to US-style investment banking, this statement is becoming truer.

For the Bank of England, saddled with the task of supervising in a rapidly changing environment, the art will be to steer a line between providing the City with the freedom to compete in a tough international arena, and providing safeguards against irresponsibility and misconduct.

Bankers see a contradiction

between the Bank of England's laissez-faire attitude to the City's markets and what they regard as an attempt to push through an unacceptable tightening-up of "pure" banking supervision.

The Bank's proposed changes to the 1979 Banking Act, arrived at in the wake of the JMB affair, fall into categories. The first is that the distinction between recognised banks and licensed deposit takers up to the standards required of banks and, in the process, bringing the number of recognised banks up to slightly more than 600.

Another proposal would require the banks to operate under strict limits regarding loan exposure to single borrowers. If the proposals go through, banks would be required to notify all loans to single borrowers which exceed 10 per cent of authorised capital and loans above 25 per cent of capital would be prohibited.

This has drawn out some protests from the banks, but the greatest ire is reserved for the Bank of England's call for greater powers to get information on what banks are up to. The revolutionary proposal that auditors should help the Bank out with its supervisory tasks by bringing to its attention any suspicious discoveries has met with a frosty response from both the banks and the accountancy firms.

The Bank of England, as it usually manages to do, will steer a course which carries rather than drags the banks along with it. Above all, perhaps, the Bank will be praying that there are no more JMBs waiting to spring out and upset things.

David Smith

Living the quiet life at the Barbican

I like living in the City. I would not have stayed in Barbican for nine years if I had not been happy there. On the face of it the Barbican is a bleak and unfriendly place. If you want to be quiet and left to your own devices it is fine, but for anyone hoping for a congenial atmosphere it is certainly not.

On a typical Sunday morning, there is hardly a sign of life until about 10 am when a few people emerge from their concrete homes, newspaper or church bound, studiously avoiding looking at one another in case they should be expected to say "good morning". Many of the residents go away on a Friday night to return on the Monday, and, as some flats belong to companies and are rarely occupied, people are pretty thin on the ground at the weekend.

During the week there is a general exodus of workers between eight and nine o'clock and children make their red-blazed way to school across the high walk. Then the coast is clear for mothers and children and old ladies to trail off to Safeways. By lunchtime visitors have found the Barbican Centre. This is no mean feat as the walkways are inadequately signposted. Some people have wandered around for hours trying to find their port of call.

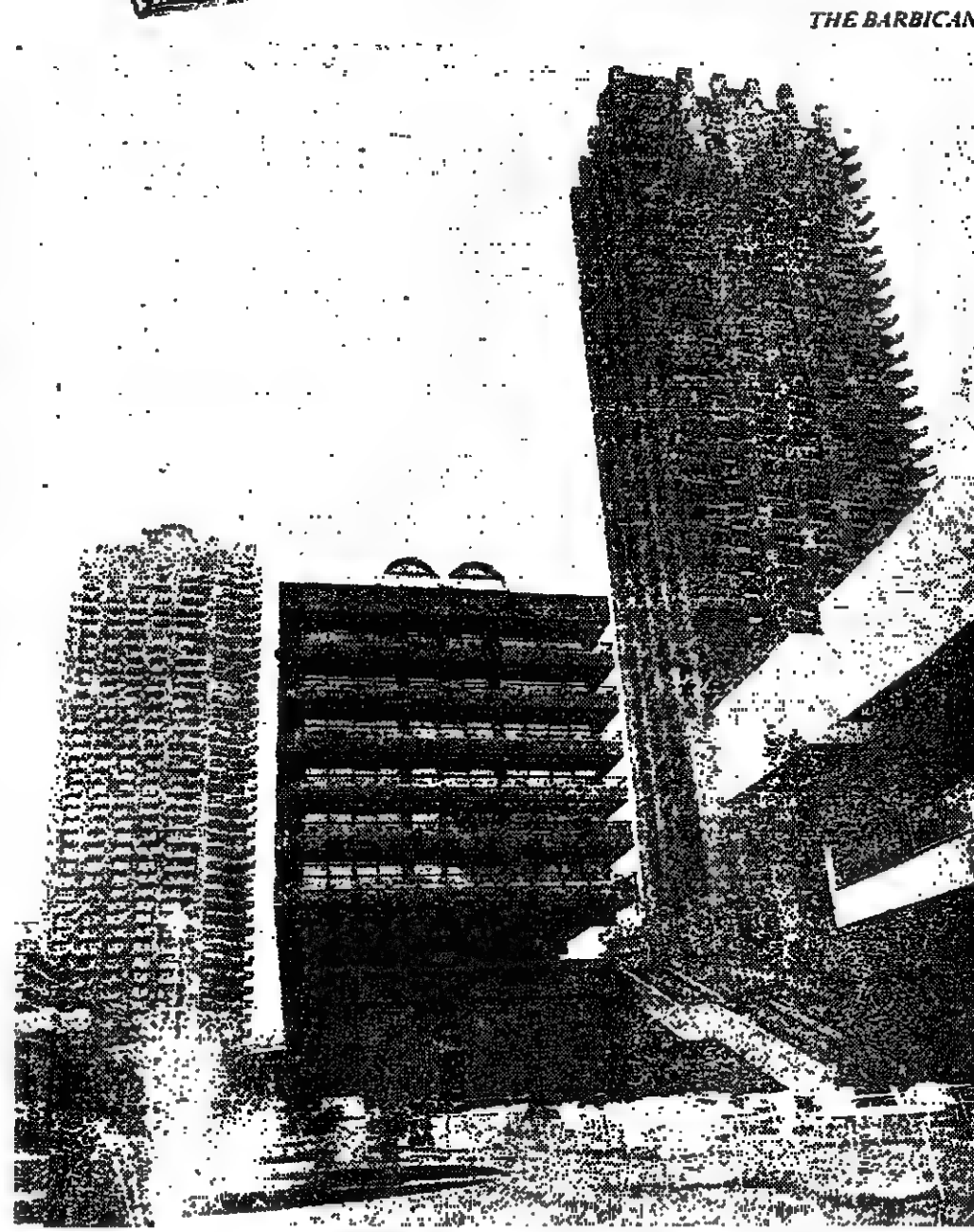
There are picture galleries, the conservatory (when it is open) and the restaurants to visit and it is pleasant just to sit on the terrace by the fountains.

Early evening sees the return of the workers to shut themselves in their flats until reveille. The school children have gone back to their suburban homes and the evening visitors start to appear.

When I first came to live in the City I joined my ward club and later, when I became a freeman, I would have joined the freeman's guild but I found it too expensive. I enjoyed some of the functions arranged by the ward club - a visit to the Old Bailey and the ceremony of the keys at the Tower of London - but their luncheons and dinners I found too cliquey. Because of my work I had the opportunity of visiting Guildhall, the Mansion House, lively company halls and many other historic places.

But how many other dwellers in the Square Mile, except for those with business or corporation connections, ever get the chance to do so? There are those of us, of course, who have never even bothered to visit St Paul's or watch the Lord Mayor's show which is, literally, just around the corner.

When I tell people where I live their first reaction is usually "Do you go to many concerts?" The answer is "No". The price of tickets is high and except for those who are avid concert and theatre goers, visits are the usual two or three a year. There are Barbican groups to join such as music, chess and languages - but if one is not an habitual joiner, as I am not, it is difficult to get to know people.



I had my life-style and friends before I came to the City to live. This was just as well as I only know my neighbour and two or three people in the adjacent Golden Lane estate and am on nodding terms with three other people in my block - that is all. I enjoy shopping in the local market in Whitecross Street, walking there through a well kept little park. The people are

friendly and usually somebody passes the time of day making a dreary Saturday morning seem brighter. It is a pleasure, too, to be able to walk to work through Smithfield, Haxton Garden and Leather Lane or, for a change of scenery, Clerkenwell Road, St John Street and Esmouth Market.

Life in the City is what you make it. Most residents live

there for convenience and are prepared to pay high rents, rates and service charges for the privilege. The original idea was that Barbican should have the community spirit of a large village, which, as yet it has not. But I am sure I will look back with some nostalgia when I retire to the country next month.

Margaret Alexander



THE CITY UNIVERSITY BUSINESS SCHOOL

Are you interested in building on career success?

The Management Development Centre offers:

- Programmes of highly successful publicly offered courses on a wide range of City-related topics.
- Tailor made course, designed specifically for individual organizations.

The Evening MBA Programme offers:

- a two-year course designed for up and coming managers, especially in the City and Financial Institutions.

The next intake is in February 1986 and a candidate is required to have at least a second class honours degree or its equivalent.

For further details contact: The City University Business School, Frobisher Crescent, Barbican Centre, London EC1V 8BH. Tel: 01-920 0111.

The City Business Centre

The City Business Centre

AN OFFICE IN THE SQUARE MILE?

01-628 4200

Contact: Helen Thurnwalder
The City Business Centre
7 London Wall Buildings, London Wall, London EC2M 5PP

The City Business Centre

So you think you know all about THE CITY!

SAVILLS

CITY OFFICE DEMAND SURVEY 1985

Available from: SAVILLS, 30 CORNHILL EC3.
01-626 0431



For Square Feet in the Square Mile.

Knight Frank & Rutley
City 01-283 0041

7 Birch Lane, London EC3V 9BY Telex 894478

Williams Lea

Interpreting your needs
Interfacing with your technology
International operations

An unrivalled reputation for financial printing services
Leaders in the application of sophisticated technology to client needs
Specialists in highly confidential printing of corporate finance documents
Award-winners for printing annual reports and accounts
A comprehensive design-to-printing service throughout the world 24 hours a day

Williams Lea & Company Limited
Clifton House Warwick Street, London EC2A 2EJ
01-247 4366
9 South Charlotte Street, Edinburgh EH2 4AS
031-226 5109

a member of the Williams Lea Group

ght for
vival in
art of
arket

aker, the East
frequently tells
a little old lady who
been taken on by
one of the City
turns to her and
asks: "Do you know
that half the people
are buying shares
people are selling shares
all believe they are

may be a complete
picture of the City
which has continued
market for so long
lower, with the
ent's commission
re-ownership - help
by the privatisation
Telecom - a man
people have a real
hangover from the
works of the

by that interest in
raised at a time when
age is as close to
such an ancient and
City institution has
been under attack
or another since 1971
then Labour govern-
ed the Office of Fair
to investigate its role
a result, the OF
that the exchange
be referred to the
Practices Committee
was prepared to take
but the need to do so
aved in 1983 when
hatched with the
then at the Office
Trade and Industry
deal committee
to abolishing the
by the end of the
also led to propos-
nate changes in
and operations in
the traditional ex-
change market
stockholders, and
on behalf of the
brokers and the
are dealing in the
just was destroyed
low - although the
clear that the City
the same time it
general that it
to membership in
newly formed
had changed
policy in the City
the City's role
the City's role

4, continued on next page

POT RATES
NOMINALLY OFFER

NEWS HEADLINE
NTLY DISPLAY

AT 01.00 PM

AT 01.00 PM

AT 01.00 PM

AT 01.00 PM

AT 01.00 PM

AT 01.00 PM

THE FLOOR OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE



A growing interest in the stock market

Continued from previous page
body has found itself under continued pressure from the Government from its members and from those who may or may not want to apply for membership in the wake of implementation of the changes. In addition it has had to cope with a newly-formed self-regulatory monitoring agency, the Securities and Investments Board. This is designed to be the main regulatory body of the financial community at large and is charged with investor protection.

While the exchange's appointed leaders have wrestled with the technical and practical problems, the City's financial institutions have been busily preparing themselves for the changes. Many of the large stockbroking firms have forged links with banks, conceding their independence but benefiting from the massive capital injection which many believe will be necessary to cope with the new look all-singing-and-dancing exchange. Stockjobbers have also been snapped up to

four-tripartite broking-jobbing-banking operations. The 29.9 per cent maximum stake any outsider, such as a bank, can hold in a member firm will be raised to 100 per cent in March. As those stakes are lifted it will herald the first rumblings of what has become known euphemistically in the City as Big Bang - which, judging from the total lack of confidence among City folk, may be a little bigger than had been anticipated and will create many casualties. The rewards for succeeding in the new market are high and one broker said that there will be no prisoners taken in the forthcoming battle for survival and success.

The days of conducting business in a civilised and gentlemanly fashion will disappear as the old boy network gives way to computer networks.

Harry France, senior partner in brokers Buckmaster & Moore, is plegmatic about the changes. He said: "There is no point in trying to defend the Stock Exchange's past. How-

ever, we do have to be careful that we create the right structure for the future."

His firm has produced an excellent booklet which asks the simple question: "What is going on in the City?" Ironically it is a question to which there is no obvious answer. Perhaps a more important question is: "How will the changes affect the user?" Again nobody seems to know. The theory is that a liberalised and competitive market offers consumers better choice, service and prices. That theory collapses, however, if the competition created results in a decline in standards and a lack of protection for users.

Little wonder then that Sir Nicholas Goodison, the exchange's chairman, is keen to avoid any fragmentation of the market in the wake of Big Bang. He recently announced wide-ranging rule changes designed to encourage financial groups outside the market to become members.

There has already been talk among some foreign banks and brokers of setting up a rival

market to deal with international securities. Cynics would argue that attempts by Sir Nicholas to woo these outsiders are born out of self-interest in order to ensure that lucrative business is not lost. They may have a point but this ignores the fundamental concern that a fragmented market would bring a decline in standards.

The changes proposed by Sir Nicholas at the end of October were designed to encourage an efficient central market and a sensible regulatory package to provide adequate protection for investors, maintaining standards and levying reasonable costs.

These are noble goals to strive for and no-one knows how successful the Stock Exchange will be in achieving them. Failure to do so may well threaten its very existence. But this institution is fighting for its survival and is showing no signs of taking the easy option and simply coping with the Big Bang by putting its fingers in its ears.

Ian Griffiths

The build-up to the Big Bang

The development of post-war Britain and, particularly the bomb stricken City of London, made the names and fortunes of some of the country's largest property developers. In a sense a property revolution took place in the optimistic years following the Second World War. High rise, large-scale development was possible. Demand for new office space, shopping centres and homes boomed and as materials ceased to be rationed, signs of reconstruction were in evidence all over the City.

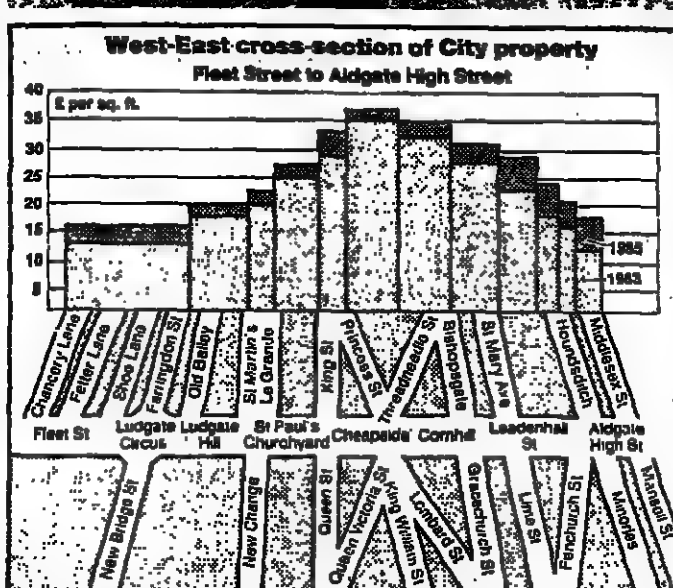
Today another revolution is taking place in the City of London property market. This has not been provoked by another war but by the impending Big Bang about to take place in the City's financial markets.

The financial conglomerates lining up ahead of deregulation in the City are demanding an entirely different kind of office building to that seen in the Square Mile previously. Developers and investors are falling over themselves to provide large, low rise office buildings with huge dealing floors, the like of which was unknown in the UK, although commonplace in the US.

Plans were afoot to redevelop a large site at Liverpool Street on the eastern edge of the City for some years but none came to fruition until Godfrey Bradman's Rosehaugh and Stuart Lipton's Stanhope Securities came together to build 1.25 million sq ft offices there in a £300 million scheme. The first two phases of the development are already let with speculation that another phase has gone before the foundations are even laid. Foreign banking conglomerates are leading the way in taking space in such buildings. Shearson Lehman, the merchant banking arm of American Express and Security Pacific are the first two tenants at Broadgate, as the scheme is known.

The British merchant banking and broking combine, Samuel Montagu and W Greenwell, is taking the 300,000 sq ft of new space at Billingsgate Market, the glass towers adjoining the former Fish Market which in turn has been bought by Citibank for £10 million. Not content with the 100,000 sq ft of space in the old Billingsgate Market, Citibank looks set to break away from the Square Mile and go south of the river to London Bridge. The St Martins Property Corporation, owned by the Kuwait Investment Office, is developing 800,000 sq ft of offices as phase one of its huge development London

THE NATWEST TOWER



Bridge City, which will stretch from London Bridge to Tower Bridge. Citibank looks set to be its first and largest tenant. The City's attraction as one of the world's top three international financial centres is reflected in the fact that foreign banks are leading the market in the amount of space taken. A total of 30 per cent of office space available in the Square Mile is taken by foreign banks. Rents are growing rapidly, with a spurt in the last six months. Rents for top quality space in and around Bishopsgate - and, it is rumoured, at Broadgate, are £35 a sq ft with the possibility of reaching £40 a sq ft soon. This is encouraging news for property developers and investors.

City sites are selling fast and at top prices. But the future of one of the key sites, at the Mansion House, is still unknown. Peter Palumbo's plans for an office tower designed by Mies van der Rohe set in a new square were rejected by the Secretary of State for the Environment. But the way was left clear for a new scheme, the details of which have yet to be unveiled. Future development in the City has yet to be decided. The draft City of London development plan provoked much criticism from those working in the Square Mile for its emphasis on conservation and small business. It was argued that it did not allow for the kind of development now in demand

from the financial groupings being forged in the Square Mile.

They want to put their staff under one roof and need to have the kind of large open dealing floors necessitated by 24-hour trading.

The City Corporation, while maintaining that good quality buildings should be erected in its domain, is in the process of dramatically altering the next draft of the plan due for public consultation in the spring of 1986. One area highlighted by the planners for large-scale redevelopment - up to eight million sq ft - is London Wall.

The tower blocks put up in the late sixties and early seventies are showing their age. The developers and institutions which own them either want to demolish them and build anew or they have plans to refurbish the blocks, bringing them up to today's exacting requirements. Refurbishment is commonplace in the City at the moment, particularly in conservation areas around the Bank of England, Lombard Street and Cheapside. New space is being built behind retained facades.

The City's view on conservation could soon be put to the test. The Post Office is selling its site in St Martins le Grand. Competition to buy the Edwardian building is keen, given the bullish state of the City office market. But the unknown factor is whether or not the successful purchaser will be allowed to knock it down.

Its new neighbour, British Telecom's City headquarters, was built with regard to the existing building. The planners' view seems to be that there would have to be an exceptionally good new scheme for the site before they would contemplate the building's demolition.

Times have changed indeed since the City Corporation embarked on the wholesale reconstruction of its bombed area. The Barbican, a stone's throw from St Martins le Grand, typifies early post-war thinking. It was a brave venture on the corporation's part to provide housing in the heart of the City. The original intent was to allow those working in the Square Mile to live there, too. But now the Barbican is largely occupied by companies and certainly not by the average City office worker.

The City housing market is not booming in the same way as the office market, where new records for sales and lettings seem to be broken weekly.

Judith Huntley

The Binder Hamlyn Bicentenary Party, 2118.

The Partners of Binder Hamlyn Chartered Accountants

invite all their clients, present and future

to their 200th Birthday Party on 1st January 2118

Please bring this invitation with you.

RSVP

This is a perfectly serious invitation. We'll be writing to our clients late in 2117 with details of time, place and dress.

You yourself may be a little past such high jinks by then. But we're confident that many will be there who are heirs and successors to our present clients.

Because ever since we started in 1918, our clients have tended to stay with us.

If you're one already, you'll know why this is. If you're not, we'll be happy to tell you how, in personal or corporate financial matters, we can help you succeed. **BinderHamlyn**

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

LONDON • Ayr • BACUP • BELFAST • BIRMINGHAM • BURY ST EDMUNDS • CROYDON
DUBLIN • GLASGOW • LEEDS • MANCHESTER • NEWCASTLE • NEWMARKET • NOTTINGHAM
ROCHEDALE • SALFORD • SHEFFIELD • STRANRAER • Telford • WOLVERHAMPTON

The Royal Bank of Scotland.

Britain's first truly national bank, with a heritage of friendly, efficient service.

That's because we've never forgotten we deal with people, as well as money.

Come and talk to us soon.



The Royal Bank of Scotland plc

The New British Bank

Registered Office: 36 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YB.
Registered in Scotland No. 90312.

City of London Offices

24 Lombard Street, London EC3V 9BA. Tel: 01-621 1234
67 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3DL. Tel: 01-623 4356
13/17 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1DL. Tel: 01-623 4356
5/10 Great Tower Street, London EC3P 3HX. Tel: 01-626 3270
22 St. Mary Axe, London EC3A 8DD. Tel: 01-621 0700
32/34 Cheapside, London EC2V 6DJ. Tel: 01-236 2615

The biggest risk Lloyd's faces

Within the next few weeks solicitors will serve writs on some of the most famous names in the City of London. The plaintiffs are some of the wealthiest people in the land, individuals who have pledged their personal wealth to back insurance policies written at Lloyd's, the world's pre-eminent insurance market. The defendants are likely to include a number of the best known insurance brokers in the business (companies like Minet and Alexander & Alexander), a clutch of underwriting agents, and perhaps even the venerable Corporation of Lloyd's itself.

The issue is whether Lloyd's has given the plaintiffs, rich sleeping partners known colloquially as "names", a fair deal, or whether, as the names claim, they have been cast adrift and landed with enormous (in some cases crippling) losses which are, at least in part, the result of frauds carried out by unscrupulous men who have now fled the country to evade prosecution.

Prolonged litigation - and one estimate is that the cases could take up a full year in the courts - is likely to do little good for Lloyd's, whose image as skeletons are taken out of the cupboard, dusted off and assiduously shaken.

The latest Lloyd's bombshell burst on May 2 when names on the syndicates run by the Richard Beckett Underwriting Agencies received a letter warning them of "losses of the utmost severity".

It was no exaggeration. The global figure was around £60 million. Individual names were liable for amounts as high as £300,000.

The extraordinary thing was that the names involved, particularly those belonging to syndicate 918, were precisely the same as those who last year were faced with £40 million losses after the alleged misappropriation of funds by two underwriting executives of PCW Underwriting Agencies (renamed Becketts when the fraudsters were unmasked and a compensation package stitched together to bail out the names).

Many names have refused to accede but maintain that there is no question of them winking on their debts. The position they take is that they will play

£56 million from Lloyd's funds to meet potential liabilities. The technical position of the names was that they were unable or unwilling to demonstrate to Lloyd's that they had sufficient personal wealth to meet their liabilities - the so-called solvency test which names must pass each year.

In practice this meant that many of the names had called Lloyd's bluff.

It may be years before the full effects of this unhappy year work their way through and can be properly assessed. But a number of general points emerge.

It must prove to the world that its integrity is beyond reproach

bona fide trading losses. But therein lies the rub. For what are the bona fide losses? In effect the disaffected names are asking a simple question: can lightning really strike twice in exactly the same place? Is it really possible to believe that the latest losses are in no way connected with the PCW frauds?

Lloyd's for its part has taken the line that names must stump up or be suspended.

At that level the argument was simple: Lloyd's must prove to the world that its integrity is above reproach and that its principle of unlimited liability means precisely what it says, even if that proof ultimately requires a blood sacrifice.

Last month it duly suspended 199 names, all members of the Beckett syndicates, and set aside

Any legal action is bound to be a disincentive to potential new names. The market needs new blood and new money, but some may think there are now less risky ways of investing their wealth.

Whatever the rights and wrongs on either side the world's insurers may decide they do not like the "tone" of London. Though Lloyd's may be the oldest and the most prestigious insurance market it is certainly not the only one.

The awful irony is that this issue, which one side suggests involves fraud while the other says it is no more than bad underwriting, should have burst on Lloyd's so soon after the introduction of the 1982 Lloyd's Act.

This was meant to modernize the self-regulatory procedures of

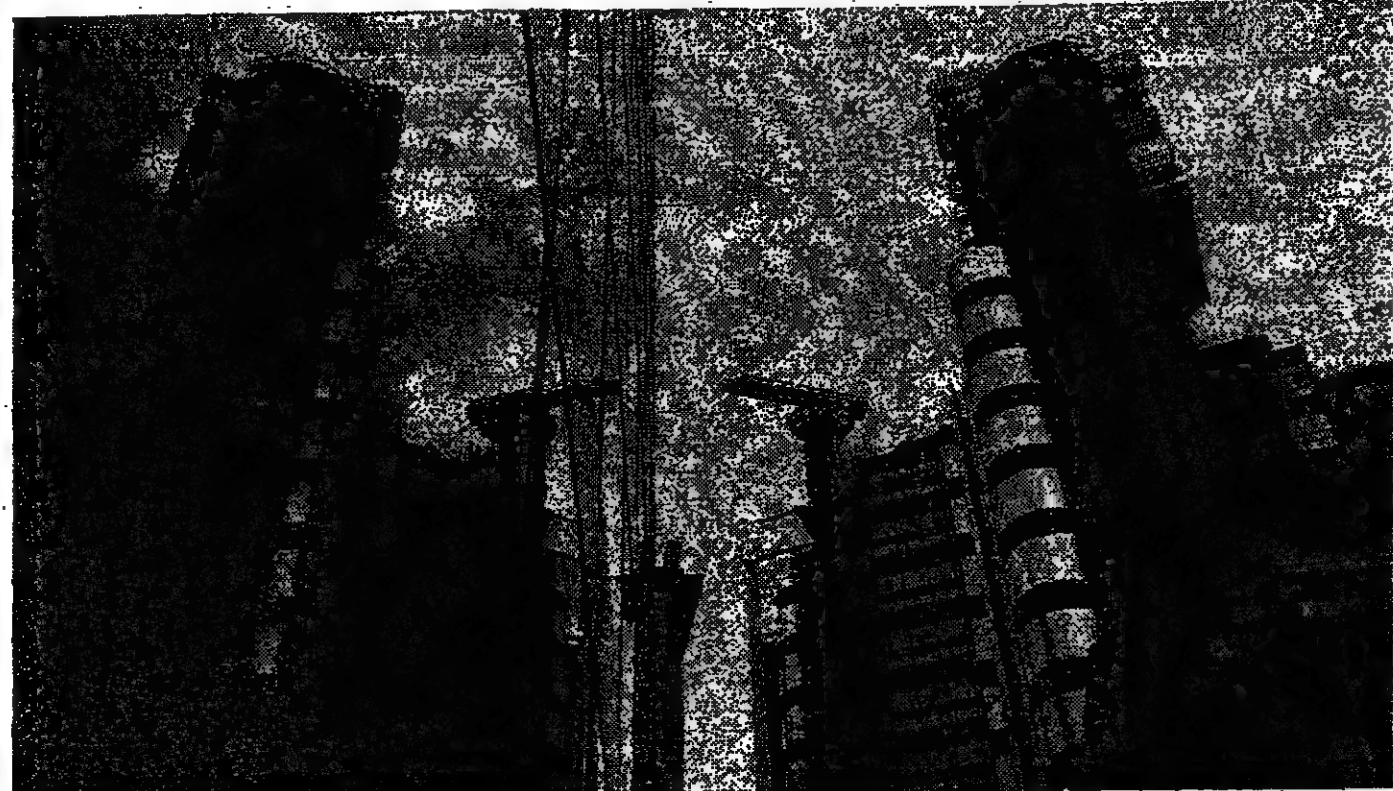
the institution and give greater protection, through a new governing council, to the names whose money was invested and at risk. When, in the autumn of 1982 the market was shaken by a series of scandals involving a number of major underwriting agencies - the PCW affair among them - there was a public outcry and, at the direct behest of the Governor of the Bank of England, Ian Hay Davison was drafted in as Lloyd's first chief executive.

The reforms were much needed. But the harsh fact is that much of the good that has been done as a result has been overshadowed by the fact that two of the worst of the Lloyd's fraudsters, those who perpetrated the original PCW frauds, are living freely and openly abroad, untouched by the law, while the full weight of Lloyd's is being brought to bear on a group of men and women whose only fault has been to belong to loss-making syndicates.

If the legal proceedings did establish a link between the PCW frauds and the Beckett syndicate losses then the new machinery at Lloyd's would have been shown to have failed in a very public manner.

Lloyd's is still one of the City's top earners. It has a premium capacity of £6.7 billion and is a major contributor to the balance of payments: its brokers earning £1 billion for Britain and half of the collective foreign exchange earnings of the entire British banking system. So it is big business for the UK. But not so big that it can afford any more blunders.

Malcolm Brown



Commodity men start hard sell

The great tin crisis could hardly have broken at a worse time for the City's commodities markets. London has been struggling to reassert its authority as a leading international market-place for both physical commodities and the futures contracts based upon them. Although the collapse of the tin market was caused by the financial failure of the International Tin Agreement, the City's reputation has inevitably been hurt.

But it was far from being a

fatal blow. The traditional London markets in metals and soft commodities - such as cocoa, coffee and sugar - may have been experiencing hard times. Their relative decline has been partly balanced by the rise of the newer markets which dominate the modern version of commodities trading.

The London International Financial Futures Exchange is the prime example. On recent record days it has traded 30,000 lots - modest by Chicago standards, but very respectable.

Users are confident that the market has the necessary liquidity - the ability to trade substantially and swiftly at a fine price - which is the key to financial markets.

Oil is the world's biggest commodity market, yet only in the last few years have futures markets sprung up. The International Petroleum Exchange was successful with its gas oil (heating oil) contract, although the first crude oil contract flopped. A second crude oil contract has just been launched. London has taken the initiative in starting the adventurous Baltic International Freight Futures Exchange, which offers the shipping industry the opportunity to hedge against notoriously variable freight rates. The Baltic Exchange has also found a new lease of life by being host to potatoes and meat futures contracts.

Looking further ahead, there are plans for a cut diamond futures contract on the London Commodity Exchange. The LCE is also considering more agricultural contracts, particularly those with a European flavour. Options - technically different from futures, but in practice closely related - have been introduced into currency trading on LIFFE and the Stock Exchange, and so great is the international popularity of options that more are bound to be launched.

It is still true that the range of commodities traded in London is enormous by anyone's standards. The tea, fur, timber, diamond and spice markets are the lineal descendants of the City's long history as a port and market centre. Many of their physical locations to this day, such as Sugar Quay and Sir John Lyon House (the centre of the tea trade) are close to the river. Of the great commodity markets to which Britain has been home over the centuries only cotton in Liverpool and wool in Bradford have been outside London.

Put in these terms, it all seems a picture of rude health. But in the key central markets of the London Metal Exchange and the London Commodity Exchange all is far from well. Many of the newer markets have volumes of only 200 or 300 lots a day. They may grow, but they cannot at the moment substitute for the loss of business in the traditional hard and soft contracts.

The LME and LCE business is both important for itself - copper and coffee are among the world's most traded commodities - and the revenue they generate for the country, and for the multiplier effect they have on other City markets. Heavy coffee trading creates a demand for currency and interest rate

hedges which can be met by LIFFE. To allow one exchange to die is to risk a decline in substantially and swiftly at a business on others.

To be fair to London, business in the traditional metals and tropical agricultural commodities has been depressed all over the world. The prolonged recession and slow growth of industrial production have reduced demand for metals. Foodstuffs have suffered from universal overproduction, whether by farmers in developing countries or by trading blocs such as the European Economic Community and the United States.

But that does not explain why London has lost market share. At bottom there are two sets of reasons. The first is the structure of the London markets. Softs commodity trading is fragmented into terminal market associations (TMAs), one for each commodity under the still rather floppy umbrella of the LCE. Each TMA has a membership of around 30, and in most cases it is the same big firms, often the US commission houses such as Drexel Burnham Lambert or Merrill Lynch, who handle the bulk.

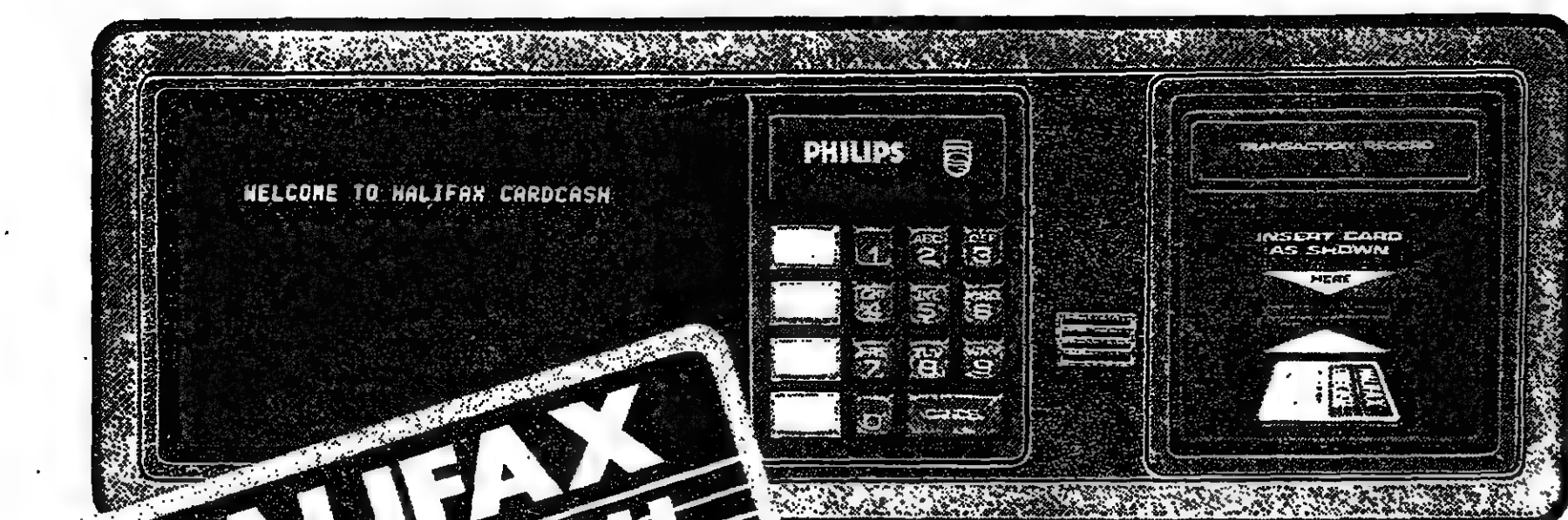
American markets are arranged very differently. They have memberships running into

thousands and everyone can trade on equal terms.

London has also suffered from geographical changes in production and trading. Rubber and wool barely survive as markets because there is no logical reason why they should be in London. Nor does the time zone argument carry the weight it once did. London still benefits from the historical accident of being on the Greenwich meridian, which places it roughly equidistant between the booming markets of the Far East and America. But technology has revolutionized the speed and accessibility of trading and in the global 24-hour market nobody has a special time advantage.

The second set of reasons for the exchanges have been slow to realize the impact of the changes sweeping the markets and even slower to respond. The LCE has responded to some extent, and its promotion and public relations and appointed its first full time executive chairman, Saxon Tate. But there are few signs of change at the LME. Only this year did it appoint a full-time chief executive, Michael Brown.

Michael Prest



All this

- Pays money out
- Takes deposits
- Gives an instant balance
- Issues mini statements
- Orders full postal statements
- Pays many household bills free
- Transfers funds to other Halifax accounts
- Pays standing orders free
- Works eighteen hours a day, seven days a week

More machines than all the other building societies put together

And more

UP TO
9.00% NET

7.00% = £1,299
7.12% = £1,300
10.17% = £2,000
9.00% = £2,000
13.14% = £2,000

To: Halifax Building Society (Ref Cardcash), Freepost, Trinity Rd, Halifax HD1 2BR (No stamp required) T11/8C

I/We enclose a cheque, no. _____ (minimum investment £1) for £ _____

To be invested in a Cardcash account at: _____ office.

FULL NAME(S) _____

ADDRESS _____

POSTCODE _____

SIGNATURE(S) _____

DATE _____

HALIFAX The one that gives you a little Xtra.

HALIFAX BUILDING SOCIETY TRINITY RD, HALIFAX HD1 2BR. *THE GROSS EQUIVALENT NETS OF INTEREST APPLY TO BASIC RATE. INTEREST IS COMPOUNDED HALF YEARLY GIVING THE COMPOUNDED ANNUAL RATE. ALL INTEREST RATES QUOTED ARE VARIABLE.

The latest Stock Market information is on your desk.

Citycall is a financial information service available over the phone. Dial one of these reports listed below to hear a two minute summary of price movements and rate changes, updated continually throughout the day.

General Market Report: 0066 66061
USM 0066 66062
Company News 0066 66063
Leading Shares L.A. 0066 66062
Leading Shares L.Z. 0066 66072
Active Shares 0066 66064
Foreign Exchange 0066 66065
Tourist Rates 0066 66067
Traded Options 0066 66068

The Financial Hotline **CITY CALL**
Available from British Telecom in the London (01) area at national 'b' rates. 0066 0066

WALL STREET

Dow falls from record

New York (Reuters) - Wall Street tumbled mixed in early trading yesterday with blue chips pulling back after setting records two days in a row.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was down 0.11 points to 1,403.53. Advancing issues led declines by a margin of 326 to 237 on turnover of 13.71 billion shares, but broad market indicators were also lower.

Sears, Roebuck led the active issues up 1/4 to 34 1/2 and ATT was second, down 1/4 to 20 1/4.

Among the blue chips, General Motors (ex-dividend) was down 1/4 to 67 1/4. Eastman Kodak, which reported lower earnings on Wednesday, was down 1/4 to 44.

Analysts said that shares may continue to draw support from a stronger bond market. When the bond market strengthens, and interest rates fall, lowering business cost of borrowing money.

The Federal Reserve chairman, Mr Paul Volcker, said in a letter to Mr Walter Fauntroy, chairman of the Subcommittee for domestic monetary policy, that the FED would try to keep short-term interest rates from rising for the rest of the year.

Mr Marvin Katz of Sanford C Bernstein said the stock market would continue to move higher.

Only few carries were done on the London Metal Exchange yesterday as the whole market held its breath. Precious metals were unimpacted by either the

other metals or the dollar and were sluggish. Coffee was again a nervous market. Prices were marked down early on, but then dealers had second thoughts about the

likely size of the Brazilian crop. There was some interest in sugar as traders studied their charts. Financials had suffered a little from the relatively quiet dollar.

The focus of attention yesterday remained concentrated on the dollar/yen, with the yen soaring close to 97.3, falling again to close lower. Dealers said the main reason against the dollar.

The pound, meanwhile, weak from the latest report in the end against most currencies, dollar, was worrier about world though it remained on the sidelines and dealers were unsure as to the real reason reported to be considering Sterling ended a net 170 points lower against the dollar of currencies instead of to the dollar.

40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2
ANR	35 1/2	34 1/2	ANR	35 1/2	34 1/2
ASA	20 1/4	19 1/4	ASA	20 1/4	19 1/4
AT&T	110 1/2	109 1/2	AT&T	110 1/2	109 1/2
BA	30 1/2	29 1/2	BA	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBK	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBK	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBV	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBU	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBT	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBW	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBY	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2	BBZ	30 1/2	29 1/2
BBX	30 1/2	29 1/2			

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Record run for indices ends as investors hold back

By Pam Spooner

Share prices shield away from more record-breaking yesterday as bad trading news from Royal Dutch/Shell and confirmation of worries about Cable & Wireless came through. The oil company's badly disappointed investors with its third quarter results, and the Royal Dutch share price dropped to 436p at one stage before settling for a last loss of 90p at 438p. Shell shares ended the day 13p down at 670p.

The news of halved profits - resulting from difficult trading and sizeable write-offs - should not have caught City men quite so unawares. Leading broker

The placing of a 20 per cent stake in David Dixon with A & J Geller, of Glasgow, looks likely to lead to a closer association between the companies.

Mr Harry Turpin, chairman of Dixon, said: "We are having talks". He arranged the placing of the share stake, previously owned by a Liechtenstein trust. Dixon shares were up 3p at 215p for a two-day rise of 16p.

firm have been advising a switch out of Shell into British Petroleum in recent months.

Nevertheless, the BP share price could not escape the disappointment, and it slipped 3p to 560p in sympathy. Other oil shares were also knocked back a penny or two, though Lasso went completely against the trend, especially in late trade. The Lasso price was marked 8p higher at 248p as bid rumours began to circulate again.

BP is reported to be ready to bid for Lasso, and the City speculators were quick to take chunks of the stock for the next account. New-time buying began yesterday.

Another oil takeover favourite in the oils was also on the move. Ultramar rose 6p to 206p.

Cable & Wireless confirmed that it will be looking for about

£900 million of City cash next month and provided another knock to short-term investment in the Square Mile. The institutions were making sure they have enough money around to take up the £350 million C & W rights and £550 million Government share sale.

As a result, there was less cash being put into shares yesterday, and the FT 30 share index ended the day 1.8 points lower at 1073.5. The FT-SE 100 share index fell 10.2 points to 1384.8, disappointing those market men who expected to see it push through the 1400 level before the end of the year.

The C & W share price itself was happy to put the cash-call news behind it, and showed a 13p rise to 613p by the close.

Elsewhere among leading shares, Burton Group successfully saw 1.7 million of its shares placed as part of the John Collier acquisition. Though investors were not throwing their money around, they still looked happy to take up a good offer and the Burton price dipped just 2p to 576p as the vendor placing went through.

TT Group rose 6p to 379p as market men heard that W Greenwell, the broker, is telling clients to buy on "fundamentals". Though most traders on Throgmorton Street are still waiting for bid terms at TT from Evered Holdings, the broker is reckoned to like the engineering group for its recovery potential.

Jaguar shares were motoring again, up another 3p to 322p. Talk around town was that a

bullish and extensive circular is about to be issued by analysts.

Some say the Jaguar price will be through the 360p level before Christmas. Given the previous peak of 363p, reached early this year, the suggestion could well come true after the recent good trading news and share buying from America.

Reckitt & Colman, the drugs and household products group, was marked 20p lower at 590p, though dealers reported that much of the loss was made in late trade on Wednesday. The shares have reacted to weakness in the Australian dollar, a currency in which 24 per cent of group earnings were made last year.

But W Greenwell remains a supporter of the share, on the basis that the American businesses of Reckitt are doing well.

In the City firm's view, the Australian dollar also appears to have touched bottom, and, in any case, the financial year end for the Australian subsidiaries fell last month, lessening the impact of currency movements.

Late trading in Mercury Securities sent the share price heading towards 700p, a long way ahead of the 610p price seen at the beginning of the week.

Market men are hearing more and more about chances of a stake-building attempt on the finance group, although Paribas International, the French bank which is expected to sell on its 6.5 per cent holding, has yet to announce any change in its investment.

The City sees the sense in

buying shares of a company which stands to be a big player in the new financial year's liberalization of the London Stock Exchange.

Akroyd & Smithers, the stockbroker, which will become part of the Mercury group ready for the big bang, is also benefiting from market enthusiasm. The shares gained another 15p to 510p as analysts continue to rate the shares as a cheap way into Mercury.

Merchant banks are favoured these days, and rises of between 5p and 15p were scored for Brown Shipley, Hambros, Hill

Horizon Travel made another 5p gain to 92p as the holidays group banks itself away from the bottom end of its share price trading range. A lunch this week at the broker Williams de Broe Hill Chaplin confirmed to institutional investors that Horizon will be one of the survivors of the present price war and stands to make substantial long-term gains. Earlier this year the shares traded as high as 150p.

Samuel and Schroders Other financial shares were also pennies brighter, although Essex International drifted 3p lower to 227p as hopes of a bid for the money broker faded for the time being.

Saatchi & Saatchi Company rose 20p to 765p on renewed investment support. The shares shrugged off news that J Walter Thompson, the US advertising agency, has picked Saatchi to first place in the Media Expenditure Analysis Limited (Meal) tables.

Davidson Pearce, the advertising agency brought to market last month by the broker Wood Mackenzie and Hill Samuel, the merchant bank, rose 1p to 166p as it heard Meal now places DP seventh, against eighth, in the expenditure rankings. DP came to the lists at an offer price of 160p.

A "hold" recommendation on BATs from Rowe & Pittman the broker was also reckoned to have helped. Total volume for the LTO yesterday reached 11,568, with only Courtlands and the stock exchange index contract seeing sizeable business apart from BATs: 1,182 and 922 contracts respectively.

Traded option highlights

BAT Industries was still responding to renewed buying interest in the ordinary shares over the past few days and another 1,854 contracts were traded in BATs on the LTO. US buyers have suddenly returned to the shares, catching the London market short of stock and stimulating traded options.

A "hold" recommendation on BATs from Rowe & Pittman the broker was also reckoned to have helped. Total volume for the LTO yesterday reached 11,568, with only Courtlands and the stock exchange index contract seeing sizeable business apart from BATs: 1,182 and 922 contracts respectively.

COMPANY NEWS

● **TURRIFF CORPORATION:** Technic International, a subsidiary, is to purchase 60 per cent of Maris Offshore, with the option to purchase a further 24 per cent from 1989. The price of the shares will be based on the value of Maris Offshore, based on Aberdeen, is the sub-sea consultant and specialist contractor.

● **VINTON GROUP:** As a result of the success in the development phase of the Tornado video recorder programme, Vinton Avionic Systems has been awarded the follow-on production contract worth £2 million for the delivery of recorders starting in 1987.

● **FRAMINGTON MANAGED PORTFOLIO:** Subscription lists for shares offered under the initial prospectus have closed and 5,088,555 shares have been allotted at the initial subscription price of 50p per share.

● **TUSAR RESOURCES:** The company plans to participate directly in the drilling of at least three offshore exploration wells in the Celtic Sea during 1986, the chairman, Mr Neil O'Donoghue, says in the interim statement. It has obtained significant interests in five new exploration blocks, bringing its interest in the Celtic Sea to eight blocks.

● **IKTEL GROUP:** On behalf of its subsidiary, Burridge Printing, Etel has acquired Cripplegate

Printing and Co. Print. This follows the purchase of their parent, Bridgmont (Holdings). Sevenoaks Print Finishes has also been purchased. The total price was £2.46 million.

● **ALFRED WALKER:** Shares are being sold, which could lead to the acquisition of a private commercial property development company owned by Mr R. A. Scott, a Walker director. If the discussions are successful, shareholders will be asked to approve the transaction, which will involve the issue of Walker shares to Mr Scott.

● **RANK ORGANISATION:** Rank Marine International has acquired Troon Marina in Ayrshire, which comprises 940 berths and ancillary facilities and services. Rank plans to extend berthing, the addition of Troon will result in Rank Marine operating more than 1,650 coastal marine berths in 1986.

● **WOODCHESTER INVESTMENTS:** For the half-year to Sept 30, with figures in millions of pounds, turnover was 3,052 (1,269), while the pretax profit was 710 (332). Earnings per share were 9.66 (4.7p, adjusted). An interim dividend of 1.5p (1.25p, adjusted) is being paid on Dec 31. The board intends to pay a second interim of 2.5p, making a total for the year of 4p, against 3.25p (adjusted) last year.

● **BRITISH-BORNEO PETROLEUM SYNDICATE:** For the

half-year to Sept 30, with figures in millions of pounds, turnover was 819 (902). An interim dividend of 6p (5p) is being paid.

● **ISLE OF MAN STEAM PACKET:** For the nine months to Sept 30, with figures in millions of pounds, turnover was 13,782 (11,148), while the pretax profit was 15 (671). Losses per share were 0.27p (profit, 0.24p) after extraordinary items.

● **NORMANS GROUP:** For the half-year to Sept 28, with figures in millions of pounds, turnover was 45,390 (38,455), while the pretax profit was 753 (1,060). Earnings per share were 1.60p (2.13p). An interim dividend of 0.9p (0.9p) is being paid on March 1.

● **SHIP MORTGAGE FINANCE:** For the half-year to June 30, with figures in millions of pounds, turnover was 982 (1,603).

● **RENOLO:** For the half-year to Sept 30, with figures in millions of pounds, turnover was 60.3 (58.2), while the pretax profit was 2.5 (1.4). Earnings per share were 3.3p (1.5p). An interim dividend of 0.7p (nil) is being paid on Jan 31.

● **AMBER INDUSTRIAL HOLDINGS:** For the half-year to Sept 30, with figures in millions of pounds, turnover was 4,166 (3,416), while the pretax profit was 481 (319). Earnings per share were 11p (6.25p). An interim dividend of 2.8p (2p) is being paid on Jan 7.

● **MCINERNEY PROPERTIES:** For the half-year to June 30, with figures in millions of pounds, turnover was 29,131 (33,664), while the pretax profit was 668 (1,019). An interim dividend of 1p (nil) is being paid on Dec 9.

● **WARFORD INVESTMENTS:** For the half-year to June 24, with figures in millions of pounds, turnover was 2,327 (2,029). Earnings per share were 14.58p (11.07p). An interim dividend of 7p (6.5p) is being paid on April 8.

● **CALEDONIA INVESTMENTS:** For the half-year to Sept 30, with figures in millions of pounds, turnover was 5,096 (4,516), while the pretax profit was 3,987 (3,188). Earnings per share were 2.73p (2.18p). An interim dividend of 2p (1.7p) is being paid on Jan 8.

● **TYZACK TURNER:** For the year to July 31, with figures in millions of pounds, turnover was 7,873 (6,917), while the pretax profit loss was 341 (315). A final dividend of 3p (2.4p) is being paid, making a total of 4p (2.4p).

● **W A HOLDINGS:** For the 28 weeks to Aug 18, with figures in millions of pounds, turnover was 4,094 (5,771), while the pretax loss was 7 (loss, 270). Earnings per share were 0.1p (loss, 2.6p).

● **SHILOH:** For the half-year to Oct 5, with figures in millions of pounds, turnover was 7,067 (6,688), while the pretax profit was 235 (117). An interim dividend of 1p (0.75p) is being paid.

RECENT ISSUES

Company	Price	Yield
Jan Rubber 10p Ord (42)	56	8.1
Kewell Systems 5p Ord (79)	61	8.9
Messe 10p Ord (67)	100-10	10.0
Radwin 5p Ord (54)	93-5	9.3
St Ives Group 10p Ord (330)	465-5	46.5
Standard 20p Ord (17)	178	17.8
Underwoods 10p Ord (187)	208-1	20.8
Right Issues		
Fisher (Albert) 100p Nil Paid	22 pence-1	22
Corinthian Rest 100p Nil Paid	32 pence	32
Issue price in parentheses, a Unlisted Securities, "by tender."		



Cater Allen

The Interim Statement for the half-year ended 31st October 1985

Profits for the six months to 31st October, 1985 were lower than in the comparable period last year. In the 1984 period, base rates moved through five percentage points as against only one during this half year, notwithstanding this lack of volatility, a good return on capital employed has been achieved.

Gilt edged trading has again contributed well to the Group profit.

Our Jersey bank has seen further substantial growth in its High Interest Cheque Account business.

The Board has declared an interim dividend of 8p per £1 ordinary share (1984: 8p).

The dividend will be paid on 3rd January, 1986 to those shareholders registered at close of business on 5th December, 1985.

Cater Allen Holdings, PLC

1, King William Street, London EC4N 7AU
Telephone: 01-623 2070.

APPOINTMENTS

Department of Transport: Miss Jean Calmes will be head of the information division. She succeeds Mr Michael Devereaux who becomes director of the Central Office of Information's visual media and radio group.

Cutburt Heath: Mr D. J. W. Cates becomes chairman and chief executive. Mr D. Hazlewood, deputy chief executive, Mr A. J. Avery, Mr H. A. Bristow, Mr J. R. Fisher (non-executive) Mr R. A. Lisseuden, Mr J. W. Fryke, and Mr I. T. S. Sturrock join the board.

Honeywell Europe: Mr Albert Kibbler has been appointed vice-president of marketing.

Agus Fine Chemicals: Mr



Richard Skipper

Kieran Brady has been made process development director.

Arconson Group: Mr John Sacks becomes group deputy chairman, Mr Colin Brown will be operations director of Arconson International and Mr Jeffrey Brown has been named as sales and marketing director of Arconson International.

Donald Macpherson Group: Mr Charles Wenham has been appointed group chief executive.

Seabourne Group: Mr Norman Marley and Mr David



Albert Kibbler

Morein join the board. Mr Donald Hayes becomes company secretary.

Norwich Brewery Company: Mr David Gray is now in-charge director.

Critchley: Mr Richard Skipper has been named as technical director.

Derbyshire Building Society: Mr Rex Stone has joined the board.

TEMPUS

An unsuitable CASE for creative accounting

The Case interim profit and loss account has been constructed with all the finesse of a bulldozer. The accounting is so creative that it probably merits a grant from the Arts Council.

It is rare for interim statements to receive a qualified audit report because they are unaudited. Case's interim statement is unaudited, Case, however, has managed to include the closest to the equivalent of an auditor's qualification that is possible without the auditors becoming actively involved.

The company's internal qualification is tucked away at the bottom of the notes on the interim profit and loss account. Referring to a taxation credit the group has recognized it says: "The recognition of this is dependent, inter alia, upon the results of the group's operations in the US for the second half of the year."

That tax credit reduced Case's after tax loss by £1.1 million. Not insignificant in the context of a group which has just announced pretax losses of £3.4 million down from a profit of £4.2 million for the half-year.

The accountancy profession's inherent prudence would normally dictate that such tax credits would not be recognized until it was certain that they could be realized. The only way that the credit can be realized is by generating US profits against which to offset the losses.

Case, however, is not prepared to say that it will make US profits in the second half. Forecasts, after all, are just not on one's CV.

To supplement this assault on traditional accounting theory Case has also conveniently taken the credit for a £2 million profit on the sale of a US property above the line as an exceptional item. The company admits that the transaction was a "one off" which qualifies it for the category of extraordinary, which means that it should be disclosed below the line.

Through the treatment of these two items Case has managed to reduce its after tax loss by about £3 million.

The company is a victim of the uncertainties which plague Britain's accounting rules. Case says there is no intention to

mislead or misrepresent and there is no reason to dispute this. The fact remains, though, that after tax losses could be the stated £2.2 million or the much larger £5.2 million.

Either way the underlying trading was very disappointing. The company's bold attempt to establish itself as a force to be reckoned with in the US ran into serious difficulties. Product shortages at a time when a costly marketing infrastructure was being established took its toll. Witness the huge increase in sales and marketing costs which at £15 million, were only £2 million below that of the full year in 1984/85.

There is no doubt that Case's ultimate success or failure will be determined by the performance in the US. It is a classic example of high risks offering high potential rewards.

The market recognizes this, the shares closed up 5p at 109p. This is a share for the brave with a long-term view. The faint-hearted should take the opportunity to sell.

SPP

SPP is joining the stock market one year earlier than planned. Only two years ago a group of institutions put up £11.5 million for a management buyout. Now SPP is coming to market with a price tag of £19.6 million.

This is a success story about which the management buyout fraternity can brag. Since the company left the Booker McConnell group in 1983 profits have grown from £1.1 million to £1.96 million last year and a forecast £2.6 million for 1985. The institutions have quintupled their money, although they are realizing only some of their investment as part of the float.

SPP's success owes much to the management's early decision to change emphasis from manufacturing to marketing. Now it makes only a small proportion of its pumps and relies on suppliers, including an Indian company, Kirloskar, which has a small stake in SPP.

The company has focused on the fire, environmental and industrial markets. It sells a large range of fire fighting and water pumping equipment.

SPP shows buyout characteristics. Notably, it has become

accustomed to operating with high borrowings. At the last year end these stood at 68 per cent of shareholders' funds, although after the float and property revaluating the gearing ratio will be only 28 per cent. That is unlikely to be sustained. The company hopes to make acquisitions and it has already seen a cash outflow this year. In the first six months alone this amounted to £1.4 million, and the company admits that more money has gone out in the second half.

SPP claims that the outflow is temporary but it seems to reflect a new reluctance among North Sea customers and others to provide progress payments. If so, it could herald a long-term increase in working capital.

This risk presumably explains the modest rating accorded to the company. At the offer price of 135p the shares are being sold on a multiple of 11 and a yield of 5.4 per cent. This may not bring in the bags but should ensure a reasonably good start to dealings.

Cater Allen and King & Shaxson

Yesterday's results from Cater Allen and King & Shaxson went a long way to explaining the poor performance of both shares. Both companies have clearly had a difficult time, with the market expecting interest rate cuts that were not delivered.

After the Chancellor's Mansion House speech, neither house now hopes for a significant cut before the year is out.

Cater Allen admitted to lower profits, but the smaller King & Shaxson indicated that it had at least held its own by describing its performance as "satisfactory."

Of these two discount houses, Cater Allen seems better prepared for the "big bang", though worries about competition among market makers could explain investors' demand for a higher yield. At 463p its shares offer 8.9 per cent against King & Shaxson's yield of 7.9 per cent with the shares at 150p.

USM
FOR YOU?
-ACT NOW

GET IN
TOUCHE!

More than 400 millionaires created so far on the USM. Almost every week you can read about yet another businessman becoming a millionaire by launching his company on The Unlisted Securities Market. It all seems so easy...but it isn't! And you need to start planning several years ahead.

What regulations do you have to comply with? How will you find the right broker or Merchant Bank to sponsor your issue? When should you seek a quotation? Will you go for an Offer for Sale or a Placing? What will be your personal tax position? What percentage of your shares should you offer? And at what price?

The answer to all these, of course, is to get specialist advice — now. Advice from someone who not only knows the USM inside out, but, more importantly, who thinks as a businessman. Someone who understands your position and talks your language. Someone, in fact, like us.

Since the establishment of the USM five years ago, we have specialised in advising a great many people in precisely your situation. We've been closely involved with numerous successful flotations. We are acknowledged as one of the most experienced firms of Chartered Accountants in the field. We can help you.

As a first step, get a free copy of our updated booklet 'The Unlisted Securities Market — an Opportunity for Growing Companies'. It will tell you a lot about the USM, and a little about ourselves.

Call Tony Herton on: 01-353 8011, or just return the coupon.

To: Tony Herton, Financial Services Group, Touche Ross & Co., 11th Floor, 1 Lime New Street, London EC4A 3DF. Telephone: 01-353 8011.

Please send me a free copy of your guide to the USM.

Name _____

Position _____

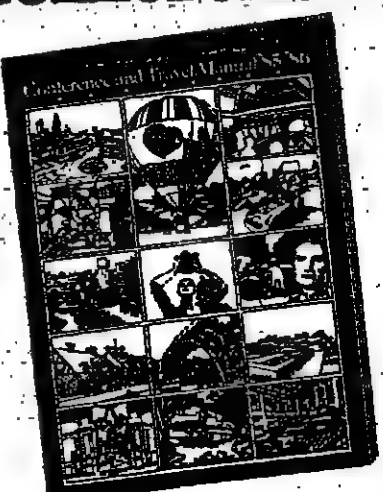
Company _____

Address _____

Tel. No. _____

Touche Ross & Co.
The Business Partners
11th Floor, 1 Lime New Street, London EC4A 3DF.
Telephone: 01-353 8011.

Conferences



Don't start your journey without one.

Get the Birmingham Conferences and Travel Manual 1985-86 and you will have everything you need to plan a successful conference.

Easier to get to by road and rail. 140 venues to match any event. And plenty to do when the day's business is over. Post the coupon for your FREE copy.

Birmingham Convention & Visitor Bureau, Brewmaster's House, 7 St. Peters Place, Birmingham B1 2ED. T 9711

Name _____
Position _____
Company _____
Address _____
Tel. _____

Birmingham
The Big Heart of England

Shares fall away from peak

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct. 28. Dealings End, Today. \$ Contango Day, Nov. 11. Settlement Day, Nov. 18.
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

**Claims required for
+45 points**

BANKS DISCOUNT HP			
1	100	100	100
2	100	100	100
3	100	100	100
4	100	100	100
5	100	100	100
6	100	100	100
7	100	100	100
8	100	100	100
9	100	100	100
10	100	100	100
11	100	100	100
12	100	100	100
13	100	100	100
14	100	100	100
15	100	100	100
16	100	100	100
17	100	100	100
18	100	100	100
19	100	100	100
20	100	100	100
21	100	100	100
22	100	100	100
23	100	100	100
24	100	100	100
25	100	100	100
26	100	100	100
27	100	100	100
28	100	100	100
29	100	100	100
30	100	100	100
31	100	100	100
32	100	100	100
33	100	100	100
34	100	100	100
35	100	100	100
36	100	100	100
37	100	100	100
38	100	100	100
39	100	100	100
40	100	100	100
41	100	100	100
42	100	100	100
43	100	100	100
44	100	100	100
45	100	100	100
46	100	100	100
47	100	100	100
48	100	100	100
49	100	100	100
50	100	100	100
51	100	100	100
52	100	100	100
53	100	100	100
54	100	100	100
55	100	100	100
56	100	100	100
57	100	100	100
58	100	100	100
59	100	100	100
60	100	100	100
61	100	100	100
62	100	100	100
63	100	100	100
64	100	100	100
65	100	100	100
66	100	100	100
67	100	100	100
68	100	100	100
69	100	100	100
70	100	100	100
71	100	100	100
72	100	100	100
73	100	100	100
74	100	100	100
75	100	100	100
76	100	100	100
77	100	100	100
78	100	100	100
79	100	100	100
80	100	100	100
81	100	100	100
82	100	100	100
83	100	100	100
84	100	100	100
85	100	100	100
86	100	100	100
87	100	100	100
88	100	100	100
89	100	100	100
90	100	100	100
91	100	100	100
92	100	100	100
93	100	100	100
94	100	100	100
95	100	100	100
96	100	100	100
97	100	100	100</

228	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
229	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196
230	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197
231	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198
232	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199
233	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
234	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201
235	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202
236	203	203	203	203	203	203	203	203	203
237	204	204	204	204	204	204	204	204	204
238	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205
239	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206
240	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207
241	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208
242	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209
243	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210
244	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211
245	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212
246	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
247	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214
248	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	215
249	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
250	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
251	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218
252	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219
253	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220
254	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221
255	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222
256	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223
257	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224
258	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225
259	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	226
260	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227
261	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228
262	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229
263	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230
264	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231
265	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	232
266	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233
267	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234
268	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235
269	236	236	236	236	236	236	236	236	236
270	237	237	237	237	237	237	237	237	237
271	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238
272	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239
273	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240
274	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241
275	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242
276	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243
277	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244
278	245	245	245	245	245	245	245	245	245
279	246	246	246	246	246	246	246	246	246
280	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247
281	248	248	248	248	248	248	248	248	248
282	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249	249
283	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
284	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251
285	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252
286	253	253	253	253	253	253	253	253	253
287	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254
288	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255
289	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256
290	257	257	257	257	257	257	257	257	257
291	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258
292	259	259	259	259	259	259	259	259	259
293	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260
294	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261
295	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262
296	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263
297	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264
298	265	265	265	265	265	265	265	265	265
299	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266
300	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267
301	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268
302	269	269	269	269	269	269	269	269	269
303	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270
304	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271
305	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272
306	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273
307	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274
308	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
309	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276
310	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277
311	278	278	278	278	278	278	278	278	278
312	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279
313	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280
314	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281
315	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282
316	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283
317	284	284	284	284	284	284	284	284	284
318	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285
319	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	286
320	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287
321	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288
322	289	289	289	289	289	289	289	289	289
323	290	290	290	290	290	290	290	290	290
324	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	291
325	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292
326	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293
327	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294
328	295	295	295	295	295	295	295	295	295
329	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296
330	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297
331	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298
332	299	299	299	299	299	299	299	299	299
333	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
334	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301
335	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
336	303	303	303	303	303	303	303	303	303
337	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304
338	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305
339	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306
340	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307
341	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308
342	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309
343	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310
344	311	311	311	311	311	311	311	311	311
345	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312
346	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313
347	314	314	314	314	314	314	314	314	314
348	315	315	315	315	315	315	315	315	315
349	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316
350	317	317	317	317	317	317	317	317	317
351	318	318	318	318	318	318	318	318	318
352	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319
353	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320
354	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321
355	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322
356	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323
357	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324
358	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325
359	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326
360	327	327	327	327	327	327	327	327	327
361	328	328	328	328	328	328	328	328	328
362	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329
363	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330
364	331	331	331	331	331	331	331	331	331
365	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	332
366	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333
367	334	334	334	334	334	334	334	334	334
368	335	335	335	335	335	335	335	335	335
369	336	336	336	336	336	336	336	336	336
370	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337
371	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338
372	339	339	339	339	339	339	339	339	339
373	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340
374	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341
375	342	342	342						

Category	Item	Value	Unit
Agriculture	Wheat	100	kg
	Barley	100	kg
	Oats	100	kg
	Rye	100	kg
	Maize	100	kg
	Beans	100	kg
	Peas	100	kg
	Turnips	100	kg
	Onions	100	kg
	Potatoes	100	kg
Livestock	Cattle	100	kg
	Sheep	100	kg
	Pigs	100	kg
	Horses	100	kg
	Goats	100	kg
	Chickens	100	kg
	Ducks	100	kg
	Geese	100	kg
	Guinea fow	100	kg
	Pheasants	100	kg
Fishing	Salmon	100	kg
	Trout	100	kg
	Perch	100	kg
	Roach	100	kg
	Chub	100	kg
	Sturgeon	100	kg
	Crab	100	kg
	Lobster	100	kg
	Shrimp	100	kg
	Scallop	100	kg
Manufactures	Wool	100	kg
	Flax	100	kg
	Linseed	100	kg
	Oil	100	kg
	Soap	100	kg
	Paper	100	kg
	Textiles	100	kg
	Leather	100	kg
	Iron	100	kg
	Steel	100	kg

[illegible]

53	189*	Assoc Press	858	-8	7.5	3.8	12.8
54	190*	Assoc Newspaper	872	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
55	191*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
56	192*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
57	193*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
58	194*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
59	195*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
60	196*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
61	197*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
62	198*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
63	199*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
64	200*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
65	201*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
66	202*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
67	203*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
68	204*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
69	205*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
70	206*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
71	207*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
72	208*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
73	209*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
74	210*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
75	211*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
76	212*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
77	213*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
78	214*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
79	215*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
80	216*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
81	217*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
82	218*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
83	219*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
84	220*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
85	221*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
86	222*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
87	223*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
88	224*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
89	225*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
90	226*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
91	227*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
92	228*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
93	229*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
94	230*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
95	231*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
96	232*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
97	233*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
98	234*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
99	235*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8
100	236*	Black (ABC)	876	-7	7.5	3.8	12.8

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
																																		TOBACCO																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10																																											

